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Vol II No 054 *18 March 1983*

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NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS CSSR MBFR DELEGATE

AU171436 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 83 p 6

[First article in the series "Notes on Negotiating Forums of International Security: Branches of Service and Tones," by Oszkar Fuzes, subtitled "1. Vienna: Coming To Terms or Only Negotiating," including interview with Amb Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation at the Vienna conference on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe -- in Vienna, date not given"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade Ambassador, after 10 years, the question inevitably arises: Are these negotiations worth continuing? Beyond the fact that all dialogues are good, is the Vienna mill not grinding away idly?

[Answer] I am spending my 6th year here, and it is not justifying "official optimism" but the logic of facts, that prompts me to say it is worth negotiating, answers Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation. It is possible to reach an agreement; as the saying goes, the ground for it has been prepared. Repeatedly improved proposals reflect well the socialist countries' willingness to come to terms and, beyond it, they give more and more shape to a possible treaty. There was perceptible progress until 1980, agreement had developed on a homogeneous interpretation of the principle of the inviolability of mutual security, on the matter of the geographical area of the reduction and on the reduction taking place in two phases. In the first phase -- this would be an agreement for 3 years -- the Soviet Union and the United States would carry out a reduction. Afterward, the level of the armed forces of the rest of the countries here would be frozen, although the Western side has assented to this only vaguely, "in principle," to date. Ultimately, following this second phase, there would remain a complement of 900,000 troops each, including a land force of 700,000 troops each. The comprehensive treaty would be accompanied by appropriate verification modalities. (Figures on personnel have been exchanged twice already.)

[Question] Nevertheless, you seem to have been marking time in the last 2 years.

[Answer] More precisely, the way I see it, a certain backtracking in principle is taking place on the Western side. The global line of the United States, the intention to upset the military equilibrium to its own advantage, is concretely felt in Vienna as well. NATO's new armament programs, the expansion and modernization of arsenals and the decision to increase military expenditures do not show the intention to reduce. Up to now, the United States has increased the complement of its Armed Forces by 31,000 troops in the treaty area. At the 1976 exchange of figures on personnel, the Warsaw Pact indicated it had an Armed Force of 987,300 troops and NATO an armed force of 981,000 troops. In 1980, the Warsaw Pact indicated it had 979,000 and NATO 991,000 in the area -- and the latter does not include the aforementioned 31,000. As a sign of their willingness to come to terms, the socialist countries have agreed not to include the almost 300,000 (!) civilian maintenance NATO employees who service military equipment in the North Atlantic Treaty complement, although most of them have been employed by the army for 15-20 years. Soldiers perform such duties in the socialist armies. The Western side's insistence on disputing personnel is coupled with the fact that the West is not desirous, even in principle, of a reduction of armaments in central Europe, but only of a reduction in the complement of armed forces, which means a rejection of an already agreed-upon basic principle of the negotiations.

"The 'personal dispute' produces quite peculiar things sometimes," adds a military expert from a socialist country participating in the Vienna talks. "Following two exchanges of figures on complements, the West always resumes the dispute, maintaining at the moment that we have 'failed to admit' 170,000 troops. I think that even the 'most civilian-minded person' realizes that, considering the present methods of observation, such a great force is impossible to 'hide;' or let us take the 'problem' of verification. They insist that we clarify this first. However, without a reduction, there is nothing to verify. As far as the principle is concerned, we have said on more than one occasion that we agree with a mutual verification of a reduction and not with the verification of the remaining forces and armaments that the West wants."

During my stay in Vienna, the ambassador of Luxembourg propounded the Western position. In his very tough speech, Edouard Molitor called for a "constructive spirit" by the East.

Mr Karch, I asked the U.S. spokesman, what, in your opinion, should the socialist countries do in the interests of progress?

"Make more compromises, mainly in the area of verification."

Do you believe that it is not the East that has suggested most of those made up to now?

"That is not the point. There are things on which we insist."

So do we. For instance, there exists an agreement in principle on the principle of mutual security, which, according to you, is not considered by the socialist proposal. What is your opinion on the position adopted in the Warsaw Pact Prague Declaration in connection with the Vienna talks?

"For the time being, we are studying it. As for the former, the East must take further steps."

In what direction?

"Toward compromises, mainly in the area of verification."

Specifically?

"Well, in the manner outlined in our proposals...."

Subsequently, I return to the Czechoslovak ambassador.

[Question] Comrade Keblusek, what prospects are there, in your opinion, for reaching an agreement?

[Answer] This does not depend on those sitting in Vienna, but on whether the leading Western powers will be prepared to display, in a responsible manner, a genuine intention to disarm and abandon the tactics of delaying the negotiations. It will not depend on us.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON PARTY CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU171208 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 17 Mar 83

["Decisions Which Are Always Relevant" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 17 (ATA) -- 40 years are completed today since the day when in Labinot (Elbasan District) the first national conference of the Communist Party of Albania (today the PLA) held its proceedings in the very difficult and complicated moments occupied Albania was undergoing at that time. This event, which Comrade Enver Hoxha describes as the most important one after the historic meeting for the founding of our party, played a very important role in the strengthening of the unity and the future of the party, the further development of the anti-fascist national liberation war, the organising of the people in the general armed uprising and the achievement of the victory.

On this occasion the newspapers publish articles. The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article entitled "Decisions Which Are Always Relevant." After pointing out that this conference had practically the importance of a congress, it writes about the great role the decisions of this conference played in the organising of the armed uprising and the victory of the Albanian people under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. The consistent implementation of the decisions of this conference as well as the preservation and improvement of the glorious traditions of our partisan Army, have made our Army that it qualitatively distinguish from the armies of the bourgeois and revisionist countries. The article stresses that the party is in the command of our Army and defence. This is the reason why the numerous enemies during the years of the anti-fascist national liberation war and the hostile groups after the liberation have failed to turn our Army from its correct road. On the contrary, their hostile activity and the diabolic plans have been discovered and smashed to smithereens in front of the steel like unity, vigilance and political maturity, ideological clarity and revolutionary determination of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The organisational problems of the party were raised at the conference. Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered a very important report on these problems. Of special importance, stresses ZERI I POPULLIT were the orientations of the conference for the strenthening of the proletarian composition of the party, the improvement of the make up of the cadres, raising new Communists into leading posts, and the ideological training of the Communists.

The whole experience of these 4 decades that have gone by since that time shows the correctness of the decisions of this conference and the all-round concern of our party to ensure and realize consistently its sole and inseparable leadership, which, as the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania stressed, is the source of all the victories in socialist construction and the most reliable guarantee for the brilliant future we are building.

Likewise the conference adopted important decisions with regard to the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry under the leadership of the working class and its party, the intensification of the work with the mass organisations, the exposure and destruction of the treacheous organisations, etc.

Present at this conference, the article writes, was also the delegate of the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Blazo Jovanovic, who, as a representative of Tito, alluded among others that the "founders" of our party were Miladin Popovic and Dusan Mugosa.

But, the article stresses, his allusion was rejected out of hand by the internationalist communist Miladin Popovic who said that "no-one should ever imagine that we, two members of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, created the Communist Party of Albania. No, the truth is that you yourselves, the Albanian Communists, created the Communist Party of Albania."

The claim of the Yugoslavs that it is they who created the CPA is as absurd and unscrupulous as their other claim on the "contribution" made by Blazo Jovanovic, especially in the first national conference. "With the exception of what he said about the creation of the CPA, Blazo Jovanovic, made no other 'contribution' even for those who had sent him, let alone for us", writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "The Titoites".

In conclusion the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses that the Albanian people celebrate the 40th anniversary of the first national conference of the CPA in an enthusiastic revolutionary atmosphere. when with the party at the head they have mobilised all their forces to put into life the historic decisions of the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania.

ELECTIONS FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, COURTS SET

AU091955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Decree on Elections for District People's Councils and People's Courts:

In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution and of Articles 25 and 45 of Decree No 4,243 of 13 March 1967 on elections for the people's councils and the people's courts, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided:

Article 1

The general elections for people's councils and people's courts in the districts, at all levels, will be held on Sunday, 24 April 1983.

Article 2

This decree enters into force on 10 February 1983.

Tirana, 21 January 1983.
Decree No 6,701

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS -- The fourth volume of the selected works of Comrade Enver Hoxha in English, French, Spanish and Russian has come off the presses. The volume includes materials spanning the period 1966-75. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 83 AU]

PUBLIC MEETING MARKS SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] On 17 March at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall a festive meeting marked the 35th anniversary of the first Bulgarian-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and the USSR. Party and state leaders, leaders of mass and public organizations and veterans of the Bulgarian-USSR Friendship Movement attended the meeting. Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke. He surveyed the historical development and real results of the first and second treaties on friendship with the USSR. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also spoke.

Bonev Speaks at Celebration

AU172008 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA) -- On the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, a solemn meeting was held here today.

"Under this treaty lies the signature of the great son of the Bulgarian people, of the eminent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, Georgi Dimitrov, who said the prophetic words that 'for the Bulgarian people the friendship with the Soviet Union is as vitally necessary as the sun and the air are for every living being'", said the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanish Bonev.

In his speech he stressed that this was a treaty signed on an equal footing, a treaty resting upon the principle "loyalty for loyalty, friendship for friendship". It was the first political treaty of small Bulgaria with a great state based on complete equality and respect for the national sovereignty and independence.

Chronologically following the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, he said that in 1967 a new, a second Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid was signed by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. In the seventies the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union worked out and launched a policy of all-round cooperation and closeness between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The practical results of the implementation of the two treaties became evident in Bulgaria's economic progress. A decisive role in that economic advance was played by the selfless Soviet economic, scientific, technological and credit aid. The projects erected with Soviet assistance turn out about 80 per cent of the industrial output, including almost the whole output of the ferrous and the non-ferrous metallurgy, the oil-chemistry and the shipbuilding, 80 per cent of the mechanical-handling vehicles, 70 per cent of the power generation, of the chemical products, cement and cellulose.

The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's basic partner to which more than 54 per cent (1982) of her total foreign trade go. The 1979 general scheme or specialization and cooperation adopted by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the sphere of material production up to the year 1990 provides the conditions and preconditions for further mutual adaptation, cooperation and association of the economic structures of the two countries upon the basis of planned and efficient international socialist division of labour, for further promotion of the mutually advantageous fraternal cooperation.

The scientific and technological cooperation is advancing at fast rates. About one hundred and fifty Bulgarian and two hundred Soviet research and design institutes and organizations maintain links of cooperation. Invaluable is the aid of the Soviet Union in the training of highly qualified cadres for the Bulgarian economy. The content and the forms of cultural exchanges are being enriched.

"The Bulgarian experience has shown it in a convincing way that under the complicate situation in the world today, the close friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union alone stand a guarantee for the security and for the further upward development of each socialist state", said Mr Stanish Bonev.

He stressed further on that the significance of the two Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaties between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union exceed the framework of Bulgaro-Soviet relations as a whole. These documents stand as an expression of the peaceful character of the foreign policy of the two countries.

Mr Stanish Bonev spoke about the peaceful foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union and about the significance of the newly-proposed important Soviet initiatives for the curbing of the arms race.

He stressed also the significance of the new peace initiatives of the socialist countries put forward in the declaration adopted by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty.

"The Bulgarian people is aware and will always be aware that the solid foundation of their all-round economic, cultural and social progress, of the constantly growing attractive force and international prestige of Bulgaria lie in the complete unity, the mutual aid and the closeness between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people", said Mr Stanish Bonev in conclusion.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 17 March carries a similar report on the meeting and Stanish Bonev's speech, adding: "The participants in the festive meeting greeted with stormy applause Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev. Leaders of mass-political and public organizations, and of creative unions, and veterans of the Movement of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship also attended. A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Society of Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship, led by Elena Novkova, member of the central leadership of the union, also attended the meeting. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also took part in the meeting.]

DOCUMENTS WITH NICARAGUA SIGNED IN MANAGUA

AU171233 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 83 p 5

[Report by Bilyana Nikolova for RABOTNICHESKO DELO from Managua on 12 March entitled: "Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Mutual Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] The first session of the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Managua from 11 to 13 March 1983.

The heads of the two delegations, Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, and Sergio Ramirez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and of the Government Council of National Reconstruction, signed a comprehensive program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation, a trade protocol for the period 1983-1985, a 1983 trade protocol, and a scientific-technical agreement. Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz, and Bayardo Arce, members of the national leadership, also attended the signing ceremony.

The two sides emphasized that the international situation necessitates the implementation of new forms of cooperation so that the development of the bilateral economic and trade relations will stabilize and the negative consequences of the present economic stagnation will be avoided.

The two sides also outlined the most important projects that will be undertaken in Nicaragua with Bulgarian participation, allowing trade in 1983-1985 to exceed $80 million. Power supply, exploitation of ores, the development of agriculture, and telecommunications in Nicaragua are the priority projects on which bilateral cooperation will be focused during this period.

During the visit to Nicaragua, Andrey Lukanov had meetings and talks with some members of the leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation who have highly assessed the consistent support and international solidarity given by the BCP and the PRB to Nicaragua. They expressed the desire of the leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and of the Government Council of National Reconstruction to further develop and deepen Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations.

STANISHEV RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER

AU161921 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the here-visiting member of the Politburo of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, Mr Andonis Ambatielos [spelling as received]. At the talks, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, information on the work of the two parties at the present stage was exchanged and a number of topical problems of the international development and of the communist and workers' movement were discussed. Discussed were also questions connected with the further strengthening and development of the ties and cooperation between the two fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Complete identity of views of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party was noted on all the matters discussed.

FILIPOV RECEIVES DPRK JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

AU161428 Sofia BTA in English 1302 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers received a delegation of MINJOO CHOSUN -- the newspaper of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The delegation which is led by Mr Che Zun Byon [name as received], the newspaper's editor-in-chief, is on a visit here at the invitation of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND BZNS SESSION IN SOFIA

AU171020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] A session of the BZNS Supreme Union's Council began at the festive hall of the Aleksandur Stamboliyski house in Sofia today. The session was opened by Comrade Petur Tanchev. Those attending the session welcomed very cordially Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, who was accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, and Georgi Atanasov.

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLERS ARRESTED -- Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- 167 kg of marijuana were seized today during the customs check in the luggage of three foreign nationals at Sofia airport. The smugglers were passing transit from Lagos to Western Europe. The attempt at drug-contraband was made by the Nigerian citizens Theodor Dicke and Isman Mohammed, the first on his way to West Berlin, and the second -- to Amsterdam, and by the Dutch citizen Naphis Guno, who also was bound for Amsterdam. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Mar 83 AU]

REAGAN 'DISTRUST' SPREADS TO ARMS TALKS EXPERTS

AU171311 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Mar 83 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "Reagan's 'Witchhunt'"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy of confrontation is isolating him, slowly but surely, even in Washington. He is haunted by the conviction that his collaborators and administration officials are leaking confidential information to the press. Reagan would like to stop these "leaks" and has decided in favor of a "witchhunt." On the basis of the President's decision all staff members of his administration must pledge in writing that they will not give any information to third persons. To control their compliance with this measure, Reagan will use lie detectors, which will test whether the suspicious staffer is telling the truth.

The atmosphere of distrust is also beginning to spread among members of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva. According to American press reports, Edward Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on strategic arms, has sent Kenneth Adelman -- the newly appointed chief of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who has not yet been approved by Congress -- a "black-list" with the names of 18 experts who, in his opinion, should be recalled from their posts because of their "dubious views on disarmament issues." Their transgression reportedly consists of their insistence on an agreement with the Soviet Union "at any price." The enormous "price" the suspected experts want to "pay" for an agreement is only equality and equal security -- that is, a balance of forces -- which should be self-evident.

Reagan's "witchhunt" is coming at a time when the West European allies are stepping up their pressure on Reagan to make him contribute with new proposals -- and not with dusting off the "zero option" -- to the efforts to lead the Geneva talks out of a blind alley. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, has called the whole affair extraordinarily "unfortunate" because Reagan's "measures" will only increase the Europeans' doubts about the United States' good will and interest in disarmament.

The "disposal" of experts favorably inclined to an agreement with the Soviet Union and the lie detectors can only intensify the psychosis of distrust and suspicion among the staff of Reagan's administration and the members of U.S. delegations at talks with the Soviet Union. What they cannot do is violate the psyche of people who have preserved the natural instinct of self-preservation and common sense and thus reject the threat of a nuclear war.

GENERAL ROGERS' CONVENTIONAL ARMS PLAN DANGEROUS

AU161357 Prague TRIBUNA No 10 in Czech 9 Mar 83 p 13

[Gustav Hruby article: "The Conventional Horse and the Nuclear Cart"]

[Excerpts] The American General Bernard Rogers, chief commander of NATO troops in Europe, is a frequent guest of the West European television networks. He tries to act like a professor, make a calm impression, and painstakingly answer all questions. The man, whose uniform is still bloodstained from the United States' dirty war in Vietnam, poses as though he had an "important message" for the television audiences. "I would like to reduce our dependence on nuclear weapons," he says. "However, the only way to achieve this is to build more powerful conventional forces."

What does General Bernard Rogers mean? He is out to create the impression that what he wants is to prevent a potential conventional armed conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Pact from growing into a nuclear catastrophe.

His doctrine is based on the possibility of waging a long war against the socialist countries using conventional weapons. What he is thinking of are large-scale offensive operations in which NATO's armed forces would occupy the enemy territory.

The Concept of an In-Depth Strike

At first glance it may seem that Bernard Rogers is in favor of the lesser evil, of conceding priority to non-nuclear over nuclear weapons. However, let us have a closer look at his doctrine. First of all, let us consider what he is asking for: Above all, new conventional weapons, and not just any weapons. They include intermediate-range missiles and guided missiles with a flat trajectory with conventional warheads, armor-piercing mines which, dropped from the air, form a minefield in the enemy territory where they can be set off by means of a radar-controlled blasting cap; or a special air bomb, the MW-1 (MW standing for Mehrzweckwaffe -- multipurpose weapon), which -- although it is filled with a conventional explosive -- is roughly equivalent to a small nuclear bomb in destructive effect and capable of putting out of action entire airfields and groups of tanks.

These weapons are only some of the weapons which Gen Rogers demands to reduce NATO's dependence on nuclear devices. The "lesser evil" thus, in fact, amounts to a new round of feverish armament. Moreover, the conventional weapons in question have an explosive power that comes near to that of nuclear devices.

This is one aspect of the "lesser evil," but not the only one. All the new conventional weapons of NATO are designed to be used for an in-depth strike against the territory of socialist states. Roger's plan, wrote the West German daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, consists of the NATO operative formations' destroying the potential adversary in his line-up area thanks to precision weapons, "sophisticated ammunition" and electronic espionage devices. We are also told how all this should take place. The enemy's front wave is to be separated from the second and third echelons. In addition, the strategic reserves of troops and armament, which are essential for any large-scale military operation, are also to be destroyed in the initial stage of combat.

This is the concept not only of Gen Rogers, but of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the FRG Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner. They envisage the immediate transfer of combat operations deep into the heartland of the Warsaw Pact states. Roger's doctrine is thus nothing but a "development" of the strategy of forward-based positions, according to which -- even now, in peacetime -- the strongest possible offensive formations ready for a "blitzkrieg" are to be transferred to the socialist countries' border. Added to this is now the intention betrayed by the West German General Franz Josef Schulze, the former chief commander of NATO troops in central Europe, "to immediately destroy the territory of the socialist states, bridges, airfields and so forth." It goes without saying that this is to be done by means of an in-depth strike.

According to the NATO strategists' concepts, the West, under the cloak of the "lesser evil," should thus gradually establish the prerequisites for destroying enemy troops in the entire depth of their deployment even before their arrival on the front. This is nothing but an even more carefully worked out doctrine of aggression. Roger's plan, which is being presented to the West European public as NATO's endeavor to reduce its dependence on nuclear weapons, is in fact designed to step up the preparations for a sudden attack on the socialist countries. Its aim is thus not to prevent war, but to wage war!

What is the gist of Gen Rogers' doctrine? For the public, it is the promise that if NATO will have at its disposal additional stockpiles of the latest conventional weapons of unprecedented destructiveness, it will, perhaps, refrain from using nuclear devices in the very first phase of a conflict. However, this is not being guaranteed to anyone. Yet the "nuclear threshold," which is NATO's name for the transition from a conventional to a nuclear war, should be raised. In reality, the exact opposite is the case. The conventional missile warheads being produced in the United States have a destructive force that is equivalent to that of a small nuclear bomb. And Rogers' doctrine foresees the use of nuclear carriers for these "conventional payloads." What good can come out of this?

The Socialist Countries' Peace Proposals

Should NATO be "amused" by guessing how the East would react in the event of a strike -- since it would not know whether the warheads are conventional or nuclear -- it would be amusement for which the attribute "black" is quite inadequate. The time of an intermediate-range missile's flight is in the order of minutes. Everyone should be aware of that. What can be done in such a short time, especially when the "ordinary explosives" match a small nuclear weapon?

That is why the intention to "hitch the conventional horse to the nuclear cart," as U.S. Senator Sam Nunn called Rogers' plan, is extremely dangerous. Making conventional weapons fulfill the tasks that used to be reserved for nuclear weapons is a very lucrative business for the arms manufacturers, but as far as the nations' security is concerned, it can only have a damaging effect. Undersecretary of Defense Richard DeLauer recently said that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger had three priorities: the MX missiles, the B-1B bomber and NATO's new strategy -- the strategy of an in-depth strike. All these three priorities, although they differ from each other, have one common denominator -- the futile pursuit of military supremacy.

The socialist countries have responded to the new Atlantic doctrines of aggression with their peace proposals. After the Soviet Union adopted the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Pact countries have proposed to the NATO pact the signing of an agreement on refraining from using not only nuclear but conventional weapons. This would amount to an agreement that no wars will break out between states and all disputes will be dealt with at the conference table, by peaceful means. In contrast to NATO, the Warsaw Pact countries are not planning to "hitch the conventional horse to the nuclear cart," but to unharness everything that threatens heightened military confrontation.

CSSR CITIZENS HELD BY ANGOLA UNITA FORCES

Foreign Ministry Statement

AU171143 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Citizens Captured in a Bandit-Like Fashion; Statement of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Mar (CTK) -- The CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been authorized to announce that on 13 March 1983, near the town of Alto Catumbela in the People's Republic of Angola, Czechoslovak citizens were captured by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] antigovernment groups.

The citizens in question are helping as experts to ensure the operation of the local paper and pulp mill. Members of their families, including children, have also been captured.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs is taking steps to secure the immediate release of the Czechoslovak citizens held captive. For this reason, it is in permanent contact with the Czechoslovak Embassy in Angola and with the relevant government agencies of the People's Republic of Angola. Some international organizations have also been asked to cooperate.

Request for Red Cross Intervention

LD172024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday that measures are being taken to for the release of Czechoslovak citizens held near Alto Catumbela in the Angolan People's Republic by the antigovernment group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]

Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to international organizations in Geneva, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, has asked the International Red Cross for effective help to secure the prompt release of those being held. The representative of the International Red Cross was told that the Czechoslovak specialists had their wives and children taken away from them. The International Red Cross was asked to use all means at its disposal to secure the unconditional release of the Czechoslovak citizens.

According to first reports received by the International Red Cross, none of the Czechoslovak citizens who have been seized are hurt. The International Red Cross has promised to inform the relevant Czechoslovak authorities about developments in the situation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the instructions of the Czechoslovak Government, has asked the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs for assistance in securing the release of the Czechoslovak citizens who are being held.

TU Appeal to ILO

LD172031 Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- The Czechoslovak Trade Union Council called on Director-General of the International Labour Office Francis Blanchard to strive for an immediate and unconditional release of Czechoslovak citizens captured by Angolan counterrevolutionaries last Saturday, in a protest telegram sent him Thursday.

"In connection with the capture by counter-revolutionary bands in South-West Angola of Czechoslovak specialists who, in the framework of Czechoslovak-Angolan agreements on economic cooperation, help in the peaceful development of this country, we appeal to you, as a representative of the international labour organization whose aim is to defend the economies of developing countries, to use your personal influence and all means of the International Organization of Labour to strive for their unconditional and immediate release. We request, on behalf of Czechoslovak trade unionists, that the International Labour Office condemn this inhuman terrorist action which is a violation of recognized norms of international law," the telegram said.

RUDE PRAVO on U.S. Role

AU171209 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 83 p 7

[Stanislav Stepanek article: "UNITA, the Republic of South Africa, and Washington; on the Terrorist Attack on Czechoslovak Citizens in Angola"]

[Excerpts] As has been announced by the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its statement is published on the front page), on Sunday, the 13th of March, near the Angolan

town of Alto Catumbela, the counterrevolutionary UNITA group captured Czechoslovak citizens working there as experts in ensuring the operation of the local pulp mill. Members of their families, including children, have also been captured. (So has a group of Portuguese experts.) Alto Catumbela lies in central Angola, on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, some 340 km south of Luanda and 480 km north of the Namibian-Angolan border.

The abduction of Czechoslovak citizens engaged in the peaceful construction of the Angolan country is an unprecedented act, a telling testimony to the nature of this antigovernment, counterrevolutionary organization, aided and prodded by the Republic of South Africa and the United States to engage in subversive activities against the People's Republic of Angola. The imperialists do not shrink from any means to pursue their aims. The aims they pursue in Angola are connected with the overall situation in the south of the continent, especially in Namibia. For Washington and its ally, the racist regime in Pretoria, the path to liquidating the national liberation movement in Namibia and usurping this country's wealth leads through Angola. Since the beginning of Angola's independence, which the Angolan people won in 1975, under the leadership of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), they have been waging an undeclared war against the revolutionary regime in Luanda. It has already claimed tens of thousands of victims. The material damage amounts to $7.5 billion.

This is what the endeavor of Washington and Pretoria to bring the Angolan revolution to its knees looks like. The aggressors have also found willing puppets for their plan. These are represented precisely by the UNITA movement, the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

This organization came into existence in 1964 and is today headed by the 47-year-old Jonas Savimbi, a paid agent of the American CIA and former collaborator of the Portuguese secret police.

The "fighters for an independent Angola" play an indispensible role in Washington's and Pretoria's plans. The United States is aware of the fact that several thousand Cubans are deployed in Angola at strategically important places of the country. It demands their departure of the Luanda government but, at the same time, it deliberately creates a situation that makes this departure impossible. The United States knows very well that in the present situation their withdrawal would mean suicide for the revolution; it knows very well that a large-scale aggression of South African troops would immediately follow. For the time being, the Republic of South Africa is trying, according to the example set in Lebanon, to create in southern Angola some kind of a miniature state apparently under the control of UNITA. The Angolan Major Haddad is called Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA chieftain. According to numerous testimonies, his soldiers, with the support of the South African aggressors, are setting up their own administration on the occupied territories and forcing the population to yield to it by all possible means. Acting like colonizers and using tribal demagogy, they continue to kindle ethnic fires. Above all, they are trying to enlist the support of the Ovimbundu tribe, from which most UNITA members came. They are pitting "southerners" against the "northerners" (that is, the Luanda government). The mass support of the South African troops serves them as a reliable rear from which they carry out acts of sabotage, ambushes, and terrorist attacks. The wide-ranging and labyrinthine bush areas make it difficult to fight them. They are spreading fear, trying by all means to weaken People's Angola militarily and economically.

They shrink from nothing, which is borne out by the capture of Czechoslovak and Portuguese specialists, including their children. This is an unprecedented act, without parallel.

'False Assertion' on Weapons

LD171133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Under the headline "A Third of Captives Children" RUDE PRAVO today presents an extensive article on the report of the CSSR Foreign Ministry on the capture of the Czechoslovak citizens in the area of the Alto Catumbela industrial complex in the Angolan People's Republic. This is a group of 64 Czechoslovak citizens who were captured by the UNITA counterrevolutionary groups which are carrying out subversive actions in south and central Angola against the lawful revolutionary government. An important fact is that the counterrevolutionaries also captured 21 children, of which 3 children are up to 5 years old, 8 are between 6 and 10 years old, and the others are over 10 years old.

According to the foreign trade corporation Polytechna, our citizens in Angola worked on the basis of the relevant agreement with the Angolan Government. Czechoslovakia started sending experts to this country in 1977, shortly after the overthrow of the colonial regime, in line with the appeals of the UN and the Nonaligned Movement requesting the industrially advanced countries to help developing countries overcome the consequences of colonial backwardness. RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that some Western press agencies took up the false assertion, originated by the counterrevolutionary organization UNITA, that the Czechoslovak citizens were allegedly armed. These assertions are not true. The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry has immediately started taking steps to gain the release of all our citizens in cooperation with the Government of the Angolan People's Republic. Some governments, international organizations, the UN secretary general and the International Red Cross have been asked to help, says RUDE PRAVO in conclusion.

PLO RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION STATUS

LD171749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, today received in Cernin Palace in Prague, Atif Salim Abu Bakr, head of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Czechoslovakia. He officially informed him of the decision of the Czechoslovak Government to grant the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Czechoslovakia the status of a diplomatic mission.

Minister Chnoupek described this act as a further concrete manifestation of our lasting and principled support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. In talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, both officials stressed that a just and lasting settlement of the dangerous conflict in the Middle East is possible only on the basis of the full recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

They condemned the attempts of imperialism and Zionism to solve this conflict behind the backs, and to the detriment, of the Palestinian people and its sole legal representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both officials then assessed the present development of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations, noting that favorable conditions exist for their further all-round expansion.

STROUGAL DELIVERS CONCLUDING SPEECH AT SESSION

LD170814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] The deputies of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly discussed in Prague today the report of the CSSR Government on the fulfillment of its policy statement, which was delivered by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In the discussion, the deputies praised the endeavors of the government to implement the policy statement.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, in a final speech, praised the matter-of-fact and responsible approach of the deputies to the topics under discussion, which is based on the unity of interests and acts in the future development of our socialist society.

He spoke about the fulfillment of the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan in the last 2 years. Although overall positive development has continued, he said, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that some industrial branches and enterprises failed to fulfill the marketing plan. Their products have not always found an application on the home of the foreign markets. We cannot agree with this production for the storeroom and the growth of stock connected with it, because, consequently, this makes our entire society poorer.

The federal premier described the acceleration of the scientific-technological development as the central issue of the Czechoslovak economy, on which depends our adaptation to the more demanding conditions in the world and to the continuously accelerated dynamics of the structural changes in production. What matters, above all, is more effective product innovation, reduced material cost, and fuel and energy saving. Not only production-economic units and individual enterprises, but research institutes and pre-production workplaces ought to devote themselves to this task.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal also spoke about the need for expanding trade with socialist and capitalist countries in order to increase the export and ability of our economy.

In conclusion he assured the deputies that the federal government will use the stimuli from the joint session of the chambers in its future work.

The two chambers then unanimously adopted a resolution which states that the Federal Assembly in more demanding conditions is striving -- in concordance with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to fulfill its program. The Federal Assembly also expressed the conviction that the Federal Assembly will do its utmost to achieve the planned economic, cultural, and social development of the CSSR.

The resolution gave the Federal Assembly deputies the task of all-round help in the fulfillment of important tasks in the building of an advanced socialist society through their political and organizational activity.

COMMENTARY ON POOR QUALITY OF CONSUMER SERVICES

LD172341 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Today's press carries detailed reports from yesterday's plenary session of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and also the report of the federal government of the fulfillment of its program statement, delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal. Our commentary, prepared by Ladislav Mikus, reviews the session:

Frantisek Samec, deputy of the Chamber of the Nations, speaking in the discussion, said among other things:

[Begin Samec recording in Czech] Citizens do not care who is responsible for the fact that one self-service store is run by a chairman of a consumer cooperative and another by a chairman of a foodstuffs enterprise, or that a restaurant is run by a local national committee and public transportation by a city national committee. Citizens simply want everything to function well, that people be polite and helpful to each other not only in shops, but in offices and everywhere.

It is therefore urgently necessary that the social role of the national committees, as the bodies of state power and management and the medium of the rule of the people in territorial units, grow further. In this respect there is much to be put right. Problems justly criticized by the working people must be solved. I would say that frequently, and even repeatedly, shortcomings are disclosed in the use of financial means, in the protection of national property, and as regards priority being given to group and personal interests. What is more, people have to pay for poor quality work, there are chronic disorders in and low standards of service in public catering and in services, there is dishonesty in the shops, working times and schedules are not observed, there are complaints concerning the housing policy, long waiting lists in the health service, and insensitive dealing with the people.

Discipline, order, and good organization are not absent in socialism -- on the contrary, they intrinsically belong to it. A truly effective struggle for their implementation must be carried out everywhere! [end recording]

RELIGIOUS BODY SET UP TO SUPPORT PEACE ASSEMBLY

AU161333 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 14 Mar (CTK) -- A preparatory committee of Czechoslovak religious figures was set up this Monday in Prague in support of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War; the assembly will be held this June in the CSSR's capital.

SUPKA AWARDS ORDER OF LABOR TO DEPUTY MINISTER

AU171257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Mar 83 p 2

[CTK report; "Award on a Jubilee"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment development, yesterday presented the Order of Labor to his deputy Zdenek Smely. The CSSR president has bestowed this high state distinction on Comrade Smely on the occasion of his 50th birthday, in recognition of his commited political and economic activity, especially in the area of scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries.

PARTY DAILY HAILS NONALIGNED SUMMIT RESULTS

AU171504 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 83 p 6

[G.K. article: "On the Conference of the Nonaligned in Delhi: A Clear Declaration for Peace and Independence"]

[Text] "The cause of peace has won." It is with this sentence that Indira Gandhi, the chairperson of the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, described the main result of this significant meeting in India's capital in her closing speech. And indeed, observers from all over the world noted that the conference intensively dealt with the contribution to and responsibility of the group which comprises 101 members who represent about two-thirds of the states of the world for consolidating peace, for protecting mankind from a nuclear war.

With the "message from Delhi" and the declaration of the summit meeting -- the documents which constitute the basis for the movement's activities in the next few years -- as well as with a series of practical steps for defusing and eliminating existing conflicts in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and in other regions, the nonaligned have once more proved to be an important peace force.

Complete national liberation and independent development -- the fundamental concern of the nonaligned -- and the struggle for peace and disarmament are contingent on one another. These assertions made by Indira Gandhi and Fidel Castro at the opening of the conference were confirmed many times over. Numerous heads of states and governments underscored this interconnection pointing to the experiences of their respective countries. They held the policy of confrontation and arms drive, of military intervention, and economic blackmail responsible for the exacerbation of the world situation. This policy, so it was pointed out repeatedly, springs from the aggressive quarters of imperialism. The constructive peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states, their proposals for a renunciation of for-e and nonextension of the scopes of activity of military blocs run counter to this policy.

The seventh summit conference has unambiguously reaffirmed the anticolonial orientation and basic positions of nonalignment which spring from this direction against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racialism. This was expressed particularly emphatically in the unanimous display of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Palestinian, Namibian, and South African peoples under the leadership of their liberation organizations. The attitude of the group of states toward solving the Middle East problem, the independence of Namibia, to transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and to U.S. interference in Latin America run counter to the plan of imperialism.

It is only too easily understandable that economic problems claimed extensive attention at the conference. As a result of the backwardness left behind by colonialism and of the continuous neocolonialist exploitation, the effects of the present capitalist economic crisis and arms drive have created an extremely critical situation there. Hence comes the more and more urgent demand of the nonaligned for setting up a new international economic system on the basis of equality and justice.

Indira Gandhi, who is now the chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement until the next conference of the heads of states and governments, attributed the success of the summit meeting to the circumstance that, despite different views about individual problems which result from the multifaceted structure of the group of states, agreement on fundamental questions has prevailed.

A great deal of work was performed at the Delhi conference, as Erich Honecker underscored in his speech at the Leipzig fair. He valued the "message from Delhi" adopted at the summit conference as evidence of the fact that the nonaligned will make a contribution of their own to ensure that peace prevails or comes into the world and that a nuclear inferno is prevented.

By reaffirming its basic positions in Delhi and with the efforts to solve urgent world problems, the Nonaligned Movement has reconfirmed its role as a weighty factor of international life.

NATO'S SHOW OF STRENGTH IN CARIBBEAN CRITICIZED

DW171903 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Ingrid Seybold commentary]

[Text] NATO war maneuvers are currently being held in the Caribbean; with 77 warships taking part. As was stated at a press conference in Washington by Admiral James Watkins, the operations chief of the U.S. Navy, these maneuvers, called "Readex," which will last till early in April, serve to demonstrate NATO's massive strength in the Caribbean area. Here are some remarks by Ingrid Seybold:

It is NATO's most extensive naval maneuvers held in the Caribbean in years and already the third war game this year in the area. Early in February North American and Honduran units had advanced up to an area within 15 kilometers of the frontier with Nicaragua and shortly afterwards U.S. units had demonstrated how they intend to act in case something works against their wishes in the Panama Canal Zone.

The United States conducts more than 60 military exercises with foreign armed forces every year and this not only serves to keep the partners training. Shows of military strength, Republican representative William Broomfield stated recently, have always been an important element of our foreign policy and that didn't start with Ronald Reagan.

The military exercises, dear listeners, have virtually been alternating during the past few years. This time, however, NATO partners are included and this is no mere coincidence. The thrust directed against Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada, as well as against the liberation movements of El Salvador and Guatemala is quite obvious. In the past few months Washington has, above all, escalated the conflict in El Salvador in such a way that in the United States proper fears are being voiced about a new variant of the Vietnam war -- this time at the U.S. doorstep.

Are the NATO partners now supposed to divert attention from Washington's responsibility for this situation? Are allegedly joint interests supposed to be emphasized and also others to be saddled with the blame? It was not unreasonably that defense Secretary Weinberger recently said that the Central American-Caribbean region was of strategic value. 44 percent of the U.S. imports and 45 percent of the crude oil are passing through this area and -- as the French news agency AFP added -- half of NATO's supply in times of crisis. What has not been disclosed by both sources was the answer to the question as to who actually is threatening these routes? Cuba, which at long last wants to build its peaceful life unmolested and no longer wants to be compelled to invest painfully high sums in defense, or Nicaragua, the country bomb-wrecked by Somoza's national guard where the wounds of the liberation struggle are not yet healed?

If there can be any talk of threat then this certainly applies to the United States which considers Central America and the Caribbean only as something that has to serve nothing but its own interests. And woe be to those people who come to think of their own -- Salvadoran, Guatemalan, or Nicaragua -- interests. Then Washington reserves for itself the right of interfering with all the strength of its military power. Don't they really recall the way in which such an adventure has turned out before -- in Vietnam?

DOHLUS MEETS UK LABOR PARTY LEADER IN LONDON

LD171637 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] London, 17 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, was received on Thursday at Labour Party headquarters by party Secretary General James Mortimer for a talk. Both emphasized that it is in the interest of the workers of both countries to do everything for the preservation of peace and to reach specific measures for arms limitation and disarmament as soon as possible. They agreed that in 1983 it is important above all to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Horst Dohlus emphasized that in the current tense international situation the SED attaches great importance to dialogue and cooperation with social-democratic and socialist parties.

During his London visit Horst Dohlus also had a meeting with Malcolm Rifkind, parliamentary state secretary in the Foreign Office. The SED Central Committee delegation concluded the program of its visit to Great Britain on Thursday.

GERD KOENIG MEETS EGYPT'S HASAN 'ALI IN CAIRO

LD172057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 17 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR and Egypt are interested in improving cooperation for their mutual benefit and for safeguarding world peace. This was said during a talk in Cairo today between Gerd Koenig, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, and Kamal ad-Din Hasan 'Ali, Egypt's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. International problems and questions of the further development of bilateral relations were discussed during the talk. The meeting took place in a constructive and open atmosphere.

During his stay in Cairo, Gerd Koenig also had talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and other Egyptian personalities.

At the Cairo academy for diplomats, Gerd Koenig read a paper entitled "The GDR's Policy for Safeguarding Peace, Ending the Arms Race and Continuing the Process of Detente."

SCHUERER, RAUCHFUSS MEET ANGOLAN TRADE MINISTER

LD15232/ East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Mar (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Berlin Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Ismael Gaspar Martins, Angolan minister of foreign trade, for a friendly talk.

Both men stressed that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and agreements in the economic field were a good basis for the development of friendly relations in all spheres. A visible expression of this was trade, which had reached a high level on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Gerhard Schuerer assessed the further expansion of economic cooperation as an important contribution in the joint struggle against imperialist exploitation and as an expression of the solidarity and alliance between the GDR and the Angolan People's Reoublic in countering the acts of aggression of the South African racist regime.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR chairman in the joint GDR-Angola Economic Commission, also received the Angolan foreign trade minister for a talk on Tuesday.

HONECKER SPEECH AT USSR LEIPZIG FAIR PAVILION

AU171000 East Berlin NEUS DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 83 p 6

[Speech by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker at the Soviet pavilion at the Leipzig fair on 13 March 1983]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ustiyan, dear Comrade Abrasimov, dear Comrade Zaytsev, dear Soviet friends and comrades: I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart for conveying the fraternal greetings from Comrades Yuriy Andropov and Nikolay Tikhonov. I thank you on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the State Council and Council of Ministers and on my own and request you to reciprocate these greetings.

You have rightfully stressed that the Leipzig fair is a site of worldwide trade, of East-West trade. This has been so, as a matter of fact, for centuries. But certainly the most impressive fairs are those which have been organized by the first socialist state on German soil.

We had many meetings in the course of this morning. We visited the stands of GDR exhibitors and of 55 foreign exhibitors.

Dear comrades, your exhibition is excellent. In Karl Marx Year you are really showing an outstanding exhibition of high standard. It evinces the high standard of science and technology of Soviet industry.

Dear comrades and friends, we were able to see on our tour how successfully the Soviet people are fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is of utmost importance not only for your own country but for the entire socialist community, for the cause of peace and progress in the world. As close fellow-strugglers and friends we would like to most cordially congratulate you on this.

At this spring fair, too, the USSR pavilion is a place of particular attraction for the foreign guests and naturally also for the visitors from the GDR. We are pleased to see how impressively the central theme of this fair, "Programmed Effectiveness Through Microelectronics" is expressed in many sections of your exhibition. This central theme does not originate only with our exhibition. This issue is a central item of our party program for developing our society. But it does not supercede the main slogan of the fair: "For open world trade and technical progress." Because all of us know, and Comrade Yuriy Andropov has particularly underscored it, that the most important problem in the world now is preserving peace. We are again able to see for ourselves that the Soviet people are working for this end. Whatever is being displayed here is of a great national economic significance. I am particularly thinking in this context of electronics, of the highly productive powder metallurgy, and of other sectors of metallurgy.

It is with satisfaction that we were able to note that numerous exhibits are on view which are the products of socialist economic integration in CEMA. It is, above all, the fine results of specialization and cooperation between our two countries which must be mentioned.

Our political views and basic economic aims are identical. It is on this solid basis that trade between the USSR and the GDR was able to take such a continuous and steep upswing. In 1983 we have set for ourselves another significant increase rate. You, Comrade Ustiyan, have mentioned this here and I would like to underscore once more that the bilateral commodity exchange will reach a volume of some R-13 billion this year. This is not only greatly significant for the development of the national economies of the GDR and the Soviet Union, it also weighs heavily on the scales of securing peace.

As envisaged in the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 26th CPSU Congress, we are increasingly strongly jointly utilizing the advantages of the socialist planned economy in order to rapidly develop labor productivity and the effectiveness of the economies of our two countries. It is in this spirit that we are further shaping international division of labor, specialization, and cooperation. It is the basis of our vast commodity exchange.

Linked by fraternal ties with the Soviet Union, the GDR also possesses all the required prerequisites for coping with the requirements of the eighties. We are deepening the economic and scientific-technical relations for this purpose. While, as is well-known, in 1982 we achieved a growth of more than 4 percent of industrial output and at the same time reduced material and special consumption in materials and power by 6 percent, we have set for ourselves the task in 1983 of boosting industrial commodity output in the sphere of the industrial ministries by 4.5 percent, chiefly by increasing labor productivity. Concurrently the specific material, raw material, and power consumption shall be reduced by 9 percent. This shows how we -- under socialist conditions on German soil, the workers class allied with the peasants and intelligentsia -- are solving the country's economic problems.

As is well known, extensive work is now in progress aimed at substantially enhancing the efficiency of cooperation within CEMA on the basis of a uniform economic strategy and of a concerted economic policy. This is what social progress in our countries requires, but so does the exacerbation of the international situation. We agree on drafting the foundations of CEMA's economic strategy for 10 to 15 years. Thus the advantages of socialism will be even better utilized for the transition to an intensively enlarged reproduction.

Dear Soviet comrades, as you know, I had the honor to participate in the festivities on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in Moscow a few months ago. These festivities became a powerful display of the historic truth that the Soviet Union is the most powerful bulwark of peace and socialism, of peace, and of the progress of peoples. We see another proof of this in the proposals submitted by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for securing world peace, for a substantial reduction in the strategic arms systems, as well as of the nuclear arms-carrying missiles and aircraft. The GDR fully and entirely supports these proposals. When looking at these far-reaching proposals, looking at the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact it is evident to everybody that it is the supreme concern of our socialist community to ward off the danger of a nuclear inferno and to secure a peaceful future for mankind. This also explains the worldwide response, the broad approval which these initiatives have elicited even among influential NATO quarters.

Yesterday evening and during the night I had an opportunity to conduct talks with Comrade Fidel Castro, the former chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. I must say that a great deal of work was performed at the Delhi conference. The appeal adopted at the summit conference proves the nonaligned states in turn will help to ensure that peace prevails or begins in the world and that a nuclear inferno is prevented.

First and foremost on the agenda is the prevention of the stationing of new nuclear U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe which would expose our continent to a deadly threat. We oppose the policy of confrontation and stepped-up arms drive; we favor cooperation and the continuation of the detente process. In doing so, last but not least we proceed from the premise that the two German states are saddled with a particular responsibility for peace. We are letting ourselves be guided in this effort by our approval of the Swedish initiative to establish a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe.

Dear comrades and friends, the working people of our republic are doing all they can to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to successfully further fashion the developed socialist society.

The Leipzig fair relects the fact that our country's working people regard high personal achievements for the benefit of the people as their worthiest contribution to honor Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, the 165th anniversary of whose death we are commemorating this year. At the same time we regard strengthening our socialist democratic republic as an essential obligation in the interest of the entire socialist community and of its international position.

Dear Soviet comrades, on the occasion of our visit to your pavilion today we wish you great, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Let us raise the glass to: the glorious CPSU; its Leninist Central Committee; and to its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Yuriy Andropov; the firm, inviolable friendship and combat community of the SED and CPSU, the GDR and the USSR.

GDR-PRC DISCUSS TRADE EXPANSION AT LEIPZIG

LD180250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar (ADN) -- The leaders of the Chinese delegation of experts in machine tools and microelectronics, Liang Xunxuan and Ma Ping [names as received] discussed the expansion of GDR-PRC trade with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Eugen Kattner at the Leipzig fair today. The deputy general manager of the China National Instruments Export and Import Corporation, Chi Juebin, and the deputy general manager of the China National Publications Import Corporation, Gao Gengyong [names as received], also took part in the talk.

KLEIBER RECEIVES USSR REPRESENTATIVE 14 MARCH

AU171310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] On Monday Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, received L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, for a friendly exchange of views on further deepening the cooperation in the agricultural machinery sector. The partners in the talk praised the high level of cooperation, specialization, and scientific-technological cooperation as an expression of the traditionally close relations between the GDR and the USSR in the agricultural machinery sector. They reaffirmed that the successfully developing socialist economic integration between the two states is proving to be an extraordinarily efficient factor for the effective utilization of the joint potential in the interest of the further development of the GDR and USSR national economies.

COMPARISON OF PRESS RELEASE ON CASTRO VISIT

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 14 March on pages 1-2 carries the 1,800-word joint press release on the visit of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to the GDR from 12 to 13 March at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Comparison with the ADN version published in the GDR section of the 15 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT entitled "GDR-Cuba 'Joint Press Release' on Castro Visit" reveals the following addition:

Page E 9, last paragraph, line six reads: "Haig and Shultz, as well as by Secretary of Defense Weinberger, with such precise...." (adding Secretary Weinberger's name)

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN CULTIVATION -- So far about 200,000 hectares have been sown to summer grain in the GDR, or about one-third of the area planned for this crop. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1102 GMT 15 Mar 83 DW]

NEPSZABADSAG ON NEW U.S. MISSILES' DEPLOYMENT

LD171416 Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI) -- The deployment of new American missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe "would upset the relative balance of power in Europe established with great difficulty, and threaten not only the European socialist countries which would be their target, but the NATO-allies -- the target of the counter attack," reads an article in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG on the Moscow consultation of the secretaries in charge of international and ideological issues of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, held on March 14 to 15.

The article points out opposed to such a dangerous outlook "the world public, fortunately, takes another point of view, which is that of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The socialist states pursuing a coordinated policy, have put forward initiatives such as the proposals worked out at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Commission of the Warsaw Treaty member states, as well as those of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and international security."

The article cites the communique issued on the Moscow consultation and stresses that the conference's call against starting a new phase of nuclear arms race was of particular importance.

The article states: "However, the United States, imbued with a purblind anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, regards all proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty as political propaganda, which is only aimed at driving a wedge between the United States and its European NATO-allies. Who does not share the American opinion, and wants to promote peace and detente, is an "agent of Moscow". However the European countries concerned have realized that the United States, for the time being, has not even the minimum readiness for compromise, and as long as the American delegate only represents the interests of the United States in Geneva, America's European allies are affected by the consequences of the lack of an agreement. It is gradually being realized that the socialist countries do not want to gain superiority, but cannot passively sit by and watch the other side get the upper hand. Socialist proposals consider the principle of equality and equal security and are aiming to reach it on the lowest possible level of armament.

The article asks what the goals of the United States are. Citing several Western bourgeois papers it proves that the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe would put the United States in an advantageous position. "The United States could deal a strategic blow on the Soviet Union in a shorter time. The presence of the launching site of such weapons would increase the danger to Western Europe. The Pentagon calculates that America could keep aloof of the clash and to appease the credulous hundred millions of Americans the "doctrine" is propagated that a local nuclear war would not develop in to a world nuclear war. If this "location" is Europe, "only" that continent will be destroyed.

"This argument shocks the peoples of Western Europe and makes it clear that in reality the American missiles do not protect Western Europe, but increase the chances for turning it into a battlefield. That is why the governments of the NATO-allies ask Washington not to stick to the absurd "zero-option".

The article stresses that this sober consideration is not only spreading in Europe and cities the statement of the American periodical FOREIGN AFFAIRS that "the present American foreign policy is nothing more than the creation of the most favourable conditions for a war, regarded as unavoidable, between East and West."

However the article also refers to the new air-land battle doctrine of the U.S. Army, which was regarded by John Mearsheimer, military expert at the Harvard University, as a call for the preventive attack and the first blow.

The article points out: "Everybody knows in Europe, and also in other continents what would follow the first blow. If this awareness stirs horror and opposition in the peoples and responsible sectors of Western Europe and if this places a burden on the Western alliance, it is not the socialist countries who are to be blamed."

In conclusion the article states that in Moscow "the comprehensive exchange of views on the political and ideological tasks related to the international situation will help the parties concerned to better clarify the stance of the socialist countries on world political issues on the agenda to increase the understanding and sympathy for a policy that carries such responsibilities".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD172342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] At its session today, the Council of Ministers has approved the measures that followed the financial checks carried out in enterprises, cooperatives and budgetary organs. The investigations showed that producers, in the face of the changing conditions, are striving harder to increase their exports, to expand their markets and to economize. The enterprise reorganizations carried out last year have fulfilled expectations. The changes occurred with fewer hitches than expected. Enterprises that became independent increased their earnings. The shops operating in a contractual form have stood their ground because their parent enterprises and cooperatives made larger profits than before and as a result of the measures, the majority of shops that had been losing money finished the year with a profit.

The checks carried out by the Finance Ministry also extended to housing construction. One of the findings is that the land availability for people building with private means still has not been resolved in many places and lapses of scheduling still regularly occur in health and welfare investments.

The quality of the work of the building industry has improved as a result of the reduction of orders and the higher standards demanded by the builder-clients, notes the briefing of the economic committee, the finds of which have been noted by the government. At the same time, the body has confirmed the Construction Ministry's plan of measures that serves as a program for the improvement of the quality of building work. The plan contains individual measures aimed at steady construction, stricter supervisory activity and more consistent responsibility. The program also urges the comprehensive modernization of the activity of construction industry enterprises, and determines how it can be achieved: entrepreneurial activity must be strengthened, competition must be made more readily available, the enterprises' system of internal management must be further developed and the organization of the construction industry must be modernized in general. The construction industry enterprises and entrepreneurs must be made more interested in improving quality. The system of inviting tenders must be extended, the monopoly situation that has evolved in several areas must be abolished and the forms of house-selling on direct markets must be supported, notes the Construction Ministry's plan of measures.

The topicality of the program is confirmed by the experiences of the people's controllers, which were submitted to the government by the chairman of the Central People's Control Committee.

According to the investigations, housing constructions are regularly protracted and even after the drop in the number of investments, the end-of-year rush still remains. There are problems with the real estate management enterprises. In Budapest, for example, in the last 5 years, the number of flats and flat sections remaining empty for over 60 days has doubled. The people's controllers regularly investigate the complaints they receive -- more and more of which draw attention to the growing speculation in plots and real estate and to cases of corruption that one comes across even now.

PRESS TREATMENT OF MARX ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU161445 [Editorial Report] The 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx was marked by one major article in the Budapest daily press and several other reports and articles.

The MSZMP daily NEPSZABADSAG from 8 to 12 March carried in five installments on the center pages of the paper an article totaling 10,400 words by Attila Aghi headlined "The World of Marx; on the 100th Anniversary of His Death." The series is a biography of Marx, including numerous episodes at various times, starting from his student years, in his life. It includes references to his political and scientific activity, as well as his philosophical achievements and works, but does not appraise the merits of his scientific theses.

Alongside the last installment of the article, the 12 March issue of NEPSZABADSAG, on page 7, carries Engels' oration at Marx's grave on 17 March 1883, an excerpt on Marx' teaching from Lenin's "The Three Sources and Three Components of Marxism; 1913," and an excerpt from the work, "My Road to Marx; 1933," by Gyorgy Lukacs, a prominent Hungarian political philosopher, as well as some generally phrased views about the merits of Marx by four otherwise unidentified "contemporary figures" of Hungarian intellectual life -- Eva Ancsel, Sandor Fekete, Gyorgy Szaraz, and Laslo Matrai. Apart from the last installment of the Aghi article, these items total 2,400 words and cover the entire page.

The 15 March issue of NEPSZABADSAG carries on page 1 a 250-word report on the opening of a "Marx commemorative exhibition" at the museum of the workers movement in Budapest on 14 March. It consists of pictures and documents depicting Marx' life and activity and "almost all" of Marx' books published in Hungarian. In addition to the report, which it publishes on page 1, the 15 March issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP also carries, on page 4, the 1,100-word speech by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs, opening the exhibition. He paid tribute to Marx' personality and refuted allegations of the "enemies of Marxism" to the effect that the "Marxist theory cannot furnish anything for our changing world."

MEHES LEAVES FOR CEMA COMMITTEE TALKS IN USSR

LD162219 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- today Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry and chairman of the CMEA standing Committee on radio engineering and electronics industry, has left for the Soviet Union to lead a delegation at the committee's 45th session.

PAPER REPORTS DETENTION OF SFRY DRUG SMUGGLERS

AU161337 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 83 p 9

[Text] (MTI) The Budapest police commissariat is starting proceedings against two Yugoslav citizens on grounds of a well-founded suspicion of the felony of a narcotics offense. Approximately 3 kilograms of heroin have been impounded from the foreigners. The police have taken the persons caught in the act of perpetrating the crime into custody.

IMF OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KADAR, HAVASI

LD162330 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- Alan Whittome, counsellor of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and director of the IMF European Department, who is in Hungary on the invitation of the National Bank of Hungary, Wednesday met Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held discussions with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The talks were also attended by Janos Fekete, first vice-president of the National Bank of Hungary, and the parties exchanged views on timely questions of international finance, the state of the Hungarian economy, the management system, and the relations of Hungary and the IMF.

PROVOCATIONS DETER STABILIZATION PROCESS

LD172044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Once again there has been recourse to provocation. On 13 March, in Warsaw and several other towns, groups of several hundred people again tried to exploit the end of evening mass in order to provoke street riots. We are watching right now scenes from Warsaw. This is a particularly perfidious method. An assembly of the faithful in church is being exploited for the political objectives of opposition groups. These objectives begin to take ever clearer shape. First, there is a government program for a way out of the crisis; it will soon be debated by the Sejm. There is every indication that it was necessary to rally the efforts of the entire community in order to stabilize life and improve the economy, yet the underground opposition is attempting to prevent at all costs, the deepening of stabilization processes.

Second, the pope's visit to Poland is scheduled for June. We know that it should take place in an atmosphere of calm and dignity. Here, too, the opposition is attempting to prevent the consolidation of such an atmosphere. The visit, which itself testifies to stabilization, disturbs the opposition forces at home and abroad. Small wonder, then, that we call it perfidy to exploit evening mass in churches in order to provoke brawls, because objectively they aim also against the interests of the Catholic Church, which is treating the June visit with dignity.

TRYBUNA LUDU: GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU171447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Text] (PAP) -- The Government Press Bureau reports: At its 14 March session the Government Presidium discussed the lessons of the PZPR accountability-programmatic campaign for the government and administration and noted that this campaign was an important event in the country's life.

Party members submitted many evaluations and proposals on how to overcome our crisis, intensify social justice and develop the country. During the party conferences in Katowice and Warsaw, PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski evaluated the discussions and the proposals and conclusions stemming from them. Most of these proposals seek to improve the performance of the state, government, and state administrative and economic bodies.

The Government Presidium gave instructions that the conclusions and proposals resulting from party discussions should be incorporated in the government work schedule for the first half of 1983. This schedule must include above all the new tasks demanded by the party and the efforts to improve party influence in line with the proposals submitted at party conferences.

The Presidium gave instructions to place a special stress on efforts to promote cooperation between state administrative bodies and the cells of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which continues to increase its commitment to solving social and economic problems. The movement's various initiatives should help administrative bodies to direct their interests along the right lines and to undertake the solutions of specific problems.

The session agreed that promoting cooperation between administrative bodies and people's councils is an important task, which is all the more important since the new law on people's councils will greatly increase the role and position of the local bodies of the state apparatus of power.

Judging by the discussions during the accountability campaign, we should expect that the principles of the economic reform will continue to be popularized among workers and that workers will be told of their interest and role in implementing the new principles of economic management.

It is necessary, among other things, to draw up tasks concerning the development of the rationalization movement and improvement in the organizational cells of the building trades. It is also necessary to define tasks aimed at improving the systems of information, because the lack of sufficient and extensive information is a source of many misunderstandings.

Consistently Combating Social Diseases

The Government Presidium also evaluated the activities of state bodies in combating common crimes and other social diseases. The sociopolitical tensions in 1980-81 produced a catastrophic rise in criminality. In the second half of 1981 there were over 52 percent more initial prosecutions than in the second half of 1979.

In 1982, under the conditions of martial law, combating crime was effective and law and order was restored in public places to an extent guaranteeing personal safety. The most remarkable thing is the drop in the number of the most dangerous common crimes against life and limb. The court cases in connection with these crimes, which are a matter of citizens' safety, dropped by over 14 percent. Crimes against property also decreased; however, the threat from these crimes is still great because state and private property continues to be poorly protected or not protected at all.

The share of intoxicated persons in crimes decreased in 1982. This was due to the severity of the martial law rigors and not to a reduction in the cases of alcoholism. The number of drunks who are arrested and sent into sobering stations is staying at the same level.

The level of criminality in our country is much lower than it is in many developed capitalist countries. For example, in 1982 in Poland there were 1,204 crimes per 100,000 people; in the FRG there were 6,200 in 1980; in Italy 3,066 in 1977; and in the United States 5,281 in 1976. That this is so is certainly a result of the Polish people's greater discipline and of the effective performance of the law-keeping forces.

It is difficult to assert that the situation in this regard is satisfactory, because crime is threatening the basic interests of the state and citizens. The Government Presidium gave instructions that in 1983 all state bodies should intensify efforts to strengthen the socialist rule of law, social justice, the protection of the national economy and the domestic market, and the struggle against common crimes.

The Government Presidium also evaluated progress in the work to implement the Sejm laws on proceedings in the case of juveniles, on proceedings against work shirkers, and on training in sobriety and countering alcoholism. The Presidium noted that work in this connection is taking too long. The ministers concerned were instructed to issue the necessary decrees prior to the coming into force of the three laws on countering social diseases.

Combating Profiteering

In 1982 profiteering was combated on a large scale. The militia and the bodies of industrial and social control cooperated in the struggle against profiteering.

Last year the militia instituted 12,400 initial proceedings against offenders who harmed the interests of consumers. This was 88 percent more than in 1981.

The value of the goods recovered from hiding places at the back of shops and stores amounted to Z227 million. The value of the speculation goods confiscated from suspects amounted to over Z498 million. In 1982 some 11,500 persons were tried by courts for profiteering offenses discovered by the militia. The judicial colleges last year considered some 2,200 indictments against persons caught profiteering and almost 15,000 indictments against persons who had acted against consumer interests.

The State Trade Inspectorate carried out over 27,000 inspections and almost 90,000 control checks and uncovered goods hidden from customers to the tune of over Z158 million. In addition, it questioned the quality of 14,040 consignments of goods for sale, worth over Z699 million. On the recommendation of the State Trade Inspectorate some 14,650 persons were punished, over 1,100 of them having been dismissed from their posts.

In 1982 fiscal services carried out over 5,500 control checks and criminal investigations in the nonsocialized units of the economy. Over 4,000 fiscal crimes and offenses were uncovered. This included the failure to pay over Z700 million in taxes to the state. To recover unpaid taxes and future fines, about Z469 million worth of property was taken from offenders.

The inspectors of prices concentrated themselves on finding out whether prices are fixed correctly. Some 1,600 industrial units and cottage industry enterprises were inspected and some 6,000 incorrect calculations of regulated prices were uncovered. These control checks resulted in the lowering of prices in over 1,900 cases and in saving over Z5 billion in a year.

The internal control bodies within the individual trading organizations also demonstrated great militancy in combating profiteering in 1982. For example, the petroleum products center uncovered shady dealings in the work of some 2,000 private traders in charge of gasoline stations. In the case of 400 of them contracts were canceled and criminal proceedings were instituted. In the Spolem consumer cooperative the working team for combating speculation uncovered over 38,000 irregularities in the work of the branch units. Some 44,500 post-inspection recommendations were issued, including 19,500 recommendations concerning individual persons. Employment contracts were canceled with 694 dishonest employees. The team for combating speculation in the peasant self-aid rural cooperatives uncovered over 8,000 cases of profiteering. This resulted in disciplinary action against 8,300 persons.

The Government Presidium positively evaluated the performance of the central commission for combating profiteering in fighting the crimes harming the consumers. It gave instructions that control checks should be intensified and legal sanctions against large-scale profiteers should be greatly increased.

The Government Presidium instructed the minister of domestic trade and services to improve the organization of trade, especially to improve the system of the sales of rationed goods, and to counter unjustified price hikes.

TRYBUNA LUDU: SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1983-85

AU171622 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[M. Wodzicki report: "The Socioeconomic Draft Plan for 1983-1985"]

[Excerpts] At a press conference on Monday 14 March, Jerzy Gwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, stated that the basic aim of the national socioeconomic draft plan for 1983 to 1985, prepared by the Planning Commission and adopted by the government, is to consolidate the positive development trends which are appearing in the economy and, in particular, to increase material production and the national income.

According to the adopted assumptions, our efforts should be concentrated on:

-- ensuring that the people are fed while reducing dependency on imported food items, particularly grain;

-- increasing the extent of housing construction as well as the development of technical and social infrastructure in towns while ensuring priority status for the protection of health and education;

-- improving the people's supply of industrial goods which are essential to daily life;

-- protecting groups of people faced with the most difficult material situation from the effects of the crisis.

The Tasks of the Three-Year Plan

Reaching these strategic aims, J. Gwiazdzinski emphasized, demands the implementation of many important tasks. In the first place, industrial production must increase by 14-16 percent by 1985. We must do this while there is a limited growth in the supply of raw materials (coal deliveries are to increase by 1.5 percent, natural gas and metals by 4 percent). There will also be an actual drop in employment in industry due to people going on old age and other pensions. The work force surplus which is projected at around 100,000 people will reinforce social services. In this situation the growth in production must be achieved by improving the effectiveness of economic management, increasing productivity, and introducing a tough savings program in industry.

An important task is to develop a new pro-export policy for the economy. We must learn to use domestic or CEMA raw and other materials. We cannot count on Western credits. On the contrary, we ought to make the effort to start repaying our debts. It is expected that the income to be shared will, for this reason, be 8.5 to 10 percent lower than the income actually produced. We assume that in 1985 we will have a credit balance in foreign trade amounting to Z190 billion.

Where and How To Save

Jan Kuczma, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, presented the assumptions in the savings program. He said that a considerable waste of material and human resources was evident in the economy. The technologies we use absorb much energy and a greater part of our manufactured goods require more raw and other materials than is the case in other countries.

An appraisal of the situation indicates that the possibilities of reducing the energy consumption used in production by 9 percent by 1985 do exist. There should be a reduction of material consumption by 5.7-6 percent. We would then be able to produce additional goods from the same amount of materials to the value of Z430-480 billion. In the construction industry it would be possible to build about 20,000 more apartments out of the materials saved.

The implementation of the national socioeconomic plan which is based on the government's savings and anti-inflationary programs will require the entire community's total commitment. Sociopolitical stabilization and the limited economic progress we have already made should promote the widescale and active participation of both workers and technical cadres alike in the implementation of the assumptions of the 3 year plan.

The draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 will be examined during the spring session of the Sejm.

OLSZOWSKI, HOLY SEE REPRESENTATIVE HOLD TALKS

LD172053 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski today received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, nuncio for special missions, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Government of the Polish People's Republic who is visiting Poland.

They discussed matters emerging from current bilateral relations, including those connected with the preparations for the June visit by John Paul II to our country. Problems of international politics were also discussed, and the threat to peace and cooperation in Europe created by the arms race was noted. Archbishop Poggi handed Minister Olszowski an address by His Holiness John Paul II for the 16th World Day of Peace. The address is entitled "Dialogue for Peace: The Challenge of Our Times."

JARUZELSKI AIDE COMMENTS ON PRESENT SITUATION

LD172255 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 March -- In a broadcast beamed yesterday by Radio Polonia, the Polish station programmed for listeners abroad, Major Wieslaw Gornicki, an adviser to Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, answered questions sent in by listeners, concerning situation in Poland.

To a letter from a listener from [name indistinct] France, suggesting that "the appraisal of the situation made by the government in Warsaw is overoptimistic, and the hitherto passive attitude of society stemming from apathy is erroneously understood as a permission or consent," Major Gornicki said that "the passive attitude of society prevails in very limited groups, mostly of intelligentsia" and added: "Were the passivity universal, the shops and streets would look just as they did two years or a year ago, while in fact they show that we have been moving forward, although slowly".

The latter also asked about possible protest actions directed against the authorities. Major Gornicki said to this: "We do encounter protests and we will. I must state clearly that a class struggle is going on in Poland and the working class is by no means on the side of the opposition."

A listener from Chelsea, Great Britain, wanted to know whether it was "the five people from KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] or the free trade union (i.e. Solidarity) which posed the real threat?" and led to the introduction of martial law in Poland. "The free trade union was no threat to Poland," Major Gornicki answered. "It began from a justified worker protest. We saved all which was the best in that protest, all we could and even more. But those five KOR members were really a serious threat(....) I think that if the British counter-intelligence had proof at the time of World War II that the Third Reich intended to use Oswald Mosley, a British subject (and leader of a virtually one-man fascist party), for acts of subversion, staging a coup, or playing a role similar to that of Quisling of Norway -- so, (if that warranted the internment of Mosley and) the British were free to do that, then I think we, the Poles, also have the right to think of the interests of our own country."

A listener from Grimsby, Great Britain, asked about the scale and influence of underground Solidarity. Dispatches from Poland by Western correspondents paint a "decidedly exaggerated" picture of this phenomenon, Major Gornicki replied. "The whole issue has been overblown (...) it no longer poses a political problem. The Polish political problem at present lies in the area of reforming power structures (...)"

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON PRON'S AIMS, PLANS

LD171545 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 March -- The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today in an article discussing the goals and plans of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) that "the Polish raison d'etat dictates the need for accord between the Poles on the socialist and no other plane. The understanding of this reason is the question of defence of a sovereign state, which is the base for the persistence and development of the Polish nation. May the recent attack by a West German minister aimed against the inviolability of Poland's borders and integrity of her territory be a warning signal for the opposition, perceived right on time, and may it become wise not too late.

"What should we do at present then?," asked ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and replied: "To reach accord and take the road of rebirth proposed by PRON, implementing the goals and tasks it has drawn. The current goal is to concentrate the efforts of society and authorities to overcome the present crisis and realize the economic reform. The long-term or as can be said -- strategic goals are to: concentrate the majority of the nation on activity for the motherland and understand the Polish reason of state and principles of political reality, consistently realize the socialist renewal, release lasting social activeness.

"Agreement and renewal can take place within (our) own, truly and just state and not beside or above it. Any agreement with anybody against the socialist state is ruled out. The political opposition balancing on the edge of national treason has embarked upon such a road. But sooner or later it will disappear from the surface of the country's political life, and modern ways of solving Poland's public issues will triumph," said the Polish Armed Forces newspaper.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEW ON SPRING SOWING

LD172203 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Spring has anticipated the calendar this year. There has been truly spring-like weather in Poland during the last few days. The dry, sunny days have permitted a start to work in the fields. Sowing has begun in certain regions. How are the peasants coping?

[Unidentified correspondent] A press conference is being given at the offices of the Council of Ministers by Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy. The main topic is spring and agriculture, or what can and must be done in order to greatly increase food production.

[Begin recording] [Wojtecki] There is chiefly one matter of importance now; it is connected with cereals. There is sufficient seed and there will be no problem here, but there are large arrears in procurement.

[Question] Do the peasants have grain crops?

[Answer] It is there for certain, and we know more or less the quantity of cereals. There is considerably less wheat. Most consists of rye, but we are concerned about wheat.

[Question] How do you propose to solve this difficult situation with silos emptying?

[Answer] Surely you noticed yesterday that we have been transloading grain from the Soviet Union. The television news reported it. We must continue to import, but we still must procure 500,000 tons of grain crops at home, and I believe that this possibility exists.

[Question] Mr Minister, are you not concerned that the preparations for spring in agriculture are this year not the best, even though one can speak of a certain improvement in comparison with last year?

[Answer] I would like to say first of all that the situation in fields reflects the autumn conditions: Peasants sowed later and it was dry; however, the autumn was favorable and nature managed to level things. The state of the fields is good at present and this fills us with optimism. The state of preparations is also better than a year ago.

[Question] There are more seeds, but what about fertilizers? The peasants have bought less than in the corresponding period a year ago.

[Answer] I do not think so. It so happens that when there is a shortage of something then whatever is left is quickly bought up. This time the volume of stored fertilizers is larger and the peasants are delaying their purchasing. I am convinced that when we commence spring sowing in earnest, fertilizers will be purchased. Let us hope there will be enough.

[Question] It seems there is a shortage of plowshares. Representatives of industry made great efforts to explain why, but can this be explained? A country with a modern metallurgical industry and a shortage of plowshares! I do not think that this can be explained, Mr Minister.

[Answer] Deputy Minister Szatkowski made efforts to explain.

[Question] But he did not explain. He did not convince me and we will not convince the peasants that one cannot get plowshares in this country.

[Answer] It has been decided that additional quantities of plowshares will be purchased. There must be plowshares available.

[Answer] I also dream of this. It results from what you have heard here today that our industry, if its production increases by 14 percent, will produce 40 percent more agricultural machinery. What does this reveal? I believe that it will be so. I must believe. I believe that the government has done much to convince the peasants that every good farming producer has prospects for development, and to prove to the producers that the policy applied at present is a stable policy giving a guarantee for development to all who know how to farm. [end recording]

PARTY COMMISSION DISCUSSES DOCUMENT 14 MARCH

AU171347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Where the Party's Strength Comes From"]

[Text] Attempts to render assistance to primary and factory party organizations have been the main feature of the Central Committee Internal Party Commission's activity ever since it came into existence.

Most of this activity is undertaken together with the Central Committee's organizational department. In this way, for example, an advisor to primary party organizations has been appointed, who has met with much local interest. On 14 March, the commission, together with a group of invited factory committee first secretaries, discussed a document which should be helpful in strengthening the party inside large work places, which is basically where all party matters are decided.

The following Politburo members also took part in the meeting, which was chaired by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak; Kazimierz Barcikowski, Central Committee Secretary; and Stanislaw Kalkus, foreman at the H. Cegielski works, Poznan. The draft document which the commission discussed and adopted covers such basic topics as the ways to implement the party's leadership and managerial function in factories, how to deepen the ideological-political and organizational unity of a factory organization, how to consolidate the work force inside a factory, ideological-educational and propaganda tasks, problems with working among young people, the participation of party members in factory bodies of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON], joint activity between factory organizations on the one hand and workers' self-management bodies and trade unions on the other, party tasks concerning the economy and concerning the struggle to propagate adherence to the law, the work of factory committees with factory aktivs, and also the principles behind direct cooperation between the Central Committee and 207 of the largest party organizations in the country.

Not all these features were covered in the discussion in the same way. Additional matters were also raised, out of which, for example, the commission recognized the need to seek out forms of party work in residential areas, so that "members of the same party do not live together in the same house like total strangers," as someone put it, or so that "the party is present in the residential district and in the lines of people in the shops." It was stressed that a much-needed integration between party people in different social circles would occur in this way. Attention was drawn to the special significance of this kind of party activity by rural workers with two professions.

The structure of relations between a factory organization and its committee on the one side and the enterprise's management on the other encouraged a lively exchange of views. This was not the first sign that numerous misunderstandings, irritations, and irregularities exist in this sphere. It was aptly stressed that one cannot have "two parties" inside a factory -- one for the workers and one for the administration and management. There is one party statute for all its members. Having said this, the discussion turned to general cadre policy. One speaker remarked that "a manager likes it very much when someone is recommended to him by the party for a post, but later on he dislikes saying whether that person has proved himself sufficiently." As we know, the principles behind cadre policy will later be examined by the Central Committee, but the view prevailed among the commission that the party should not take direct part in decisions concerning factory personnel. Instead, it should carry out systematic evaluations of cadres and of the personnel decisions made by the economic administration. What is more, this party activity should be open and known to the work forces, like it is for example in the transportation equipment plant in Swidnik. One of the commission's members, a farmer, pointed out that not even the best-trained comrade can become a party activist in a factory if he is not a good professional and model worker, and also quite simply a good colleague. Another speaker added that it is these kind of people, nonparty people as well, who should form a cadre reserve in factories so that better people can replace poorer ones if the party requires it.

The idea of setting up information, education, and cultural centers inside factories met with great interest and approval. In the opinion of the participants in the discussion, these cadres should play an important role in young employees' professional and social adaptation. The participants also brought up the subject of increasing assistance for the Voluntary Citizen's Militia Reserve [ORMO], pointing out the need to reestablish this organization in many factories. The nature of contacts between members of the central authorities and the work forces, and the great importance of these contacts being natural and direct, was also discussed. After the comments, amendments, and additions has been made, the commissions granted its approval for the document to be publicized. Nevertheless, many speakers pointed out the supreme importance of a unified setting out of tasks and the decisive role of what one speaker described as "party factory initiative" and another as "a feeling of importance by every factory, department, work team and production unit." One could comment on this as follows: There is a pressing need for assistance in establishing methods of action, and there is fear that party work may follow a standard pattern. Perhaps this is good.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also spoke during the discussion. He replied to questions on the political preparations for the pope's visit to Poland. In his main topic, he stressed the need to seek out effective and correct forms of influencing the economy, the state of which is currently a major factor shaping social consciousness. He also stressed the importance of taking constant care that the unity of the party which has been achieved with such difficulty is maintained.

The following spoke in the discussion, which was opened by Witold Gadomski, deputy head of the organizational department, and closed by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak: Czeslaw Borowski from the Adamow Powerplant; Artur Kwiatkowski from the village of Cetka, Wloclawek Voivodship; Franciszek Banko from the Barbara-Cmorzoe coal mine; Romuald Buczek from the Warsaw distributor plant; Stanislaw Pajko from the Warsaw military district; Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Skierniewice Voivodship Committee; Karol Mokijewski from POLMO-SHL [specialized vehicle factory] in Kielce; Stanislaw Rachwal from the Batory steelworks; Marek Pabian from the Wroclaw branch of Budopol; Jerzy Dabrowski, first secretary of the Zielona Gora Voivodship Committee; Waclaw Bielas from the truck factory in Starachowice; Zdzislaw Daniluk from the transportation equipment plant in Swidnik; Stanislaw Kalus; Zbigniew Ciechan from the Toru branch of Elana; Igor Lopatynski, editor-in-chief of ZYCIE PARTII; Maciej Lubczynski, first secretary of the Kielce Voivodship Committee; Henryk Garus from the Marchlewski cotton plant in Lodz; and Ludwik Krasucki from the editorial staff of NOWE DROGI.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON USSR AID FOR WARSAW SUBWAY

LD180934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Jerzy Majewski, government plenipotentiary for the construction of a subway in Warsaw, has had talks in Moscow concerning Soviet assistance in its construction.

A protocol has been signed as a result of the talks. It defines the dates and size of deliveries from the Soviet Union this year and, tentatively, in the next 2 years. We will receive equipment to commence basic ground, structural, and building work this year. The range of training for Polish specialists in the Soviet Union in designing and building the underground railway has also been defined. Soviet consultants will come to Warsaw.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES UN'S WYZNER, LEWANDOWSKI

LD171925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has today received Ambassador Bogdan Lewandowski, former deputy secretary general of the United Nations, after the completion of his work in the UN Secretariat. Also today, Wojciech Jaruzelski received Eugeniusz Wyzner, present deputy secretary general of the United Nations, who is in Poland. There was discussion of the current problems of the work of the United Nations. Eugeniusz Wyzner informed the premier about the United Nation's activities to promote disarmament and international security.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT UNDER SECRETARIES -- Warsaw 15 March -- At the motion of the minister of transport, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed new under-secretaries of state at the ministry. The new appointees are: Dr Andrzej Golaszewski, Eng Zbigniew Palczewski and Dr Franciszek Adam Wieladek. They replace Gen Jan Raczkowsci, who, as has been already reported, is entering the foreign service, and Czeslaw Goscilowski and Kazimierz Jacukowicz, who are retiring after a long service. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 15 Mar 83 LD]

STATE COUNCIL DECREES ASSEMBLY SESSION 25 MAR

AU171123 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] By a State Council decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Grand National Assembly is convened for the seventh session of the Eighth Legislature on 25 March this year at 0800 GMT.

ARMY UNITS HOLD REVIEW MEETINGS, CABLE CEAUSESCU

AU171044 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Mar 83 p 3

[Summary] "On the basis of the recommendations issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, at the recent meeting with Army cadres, military units are currently reviewing combat and political preparedness and examining the stage of implementation of the 12th party congress tasks and of the directives of the supreme commander.

"The review meetings are attended by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, and by members of the leadership council of the Ministry of National Defense."

Telegrams addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion express "the profound gratitide of the entire Army personnel for the consistent care that the most beloved and respected son of our people takes to permanently strengthen the defense capabilities of the fatherland, to continuously improve the combat and political preparedness of the Army, and to equip it with everything that is necessary for fulfilling any mission."

The telegrams also express the determination of the Army personnel to improve all their activities.

REPORTAGE ON NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Bucharest

AU161914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/3/1983 -- On March 16, in the afternoon, Svenn Stray, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway, arrived in Bucharest to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU171940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/3/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on March 17, Svenn Stray, minister for foreign affairs of Norway, now paying an official visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu greetings and most cordial wishes from King Olav V and from the Norwegian Government. He also expressed profound satisfaction at being received by the Romanian head of state, at paying a visit to Romania, during which other ways and possibilities meant to stimulate the collaboration between the two countries are examined.

President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in turn greetings and best wishes to King Olav V, to the friendly Norwegian Government and people.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the fact that the Romanian-Norwegian relations have witnessed a growing evolution in recent years, through the translation into life of the important understandings and agreements convenanted at top level, which opened a new, superior stage in the development of these friendly relations and provided a broad framework for the amplification of the bilateral collaboration. The joint wish was asserted to further deepen the Romanian-Norwegian collaboration and both sides declared for the expansion and diversification of commercial links, for the expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields of activity, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of collaboration and understanding in Europe and the world over.

Opinions were exchanged on major aspects of the present political life, the sides highlighting the need for a realistic, constructive approach to the complex problems confronting mankind at present, for solutions to be found to them, to the interest of all peoples.

In the context the sides pointed out the good collaboration existing between Romania and Norway in the field of European security and cooperation, and of international life in general.

During the interview the parties mentioned the danger represented by the unprecedented escalation of the arms race and brought to the fore the importance of measures that should be endorsed in view of real, effective disarmament both as concerns the nuclear weapons and the conventional ones, under adequate international control, with balance preserved at an ever lower level, apt to grant equal security to the parties, to contribute to the elimination of wars of all kinds. The sides laid particular stress on the necessity of halting the siting of further missiles on our continent, of diminishing or destroying the existing ones. They brought to the fore the importance -- in the field of disarmament -- of encouraging the measures, the intermediary measures, all steps, however small, made towards the liberation of the continent from nuclear weapons, and of building a climate of quiet, confidence and security.

The sides highlighted the negative influence spending on arming bears on the economic affairs.

At the same time the sides highlighted the deeply negative effects of the world crisis on the development of all states, on the developing ones in the first place, and laid stress on the need for action to be taken for overcoming the present difficulties, for stimulating and expanding activity in the field of production, for enhancing and diversifying the international trade exchanges and cooperation. In the context the sides singled out the importance of eradicating the gaps between the rich countries and the poor ones, as well as underdevelopment, this being an essential condition for enstatement of a new international economic order, for political and economic stability throughout the world.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR

AU141638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Excerpt] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Borre Merless Riise, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Norway to our country.

CEAUSESCU CABLES SUHARTO ON HIS REELECTION

AU141347 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia

Your reelection to the high function of president of the Republic of Indonesia affords me a very pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for new successes in your highly responsible work devoted to the welfare of the Indonesian people and their country. I want to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the talks we held and the agreements we concluded in Jakarta, and to express my conviction that their implementation will contribute to further developing and intensifying the manysided relations between Romania and Indonesia, for the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of peace, national independence, and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FINANCE MINISTER GIGEA RECEIVES IBRD OFFICIAL

AU171934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/3/1983 -- Romanian Finance Minister Petre Gigea and Ferdinand van Dam, executive director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, examined the relations of cooperation between the Romanian relevant organizations and the World Bank, in Bucharest, on March 17.

BELOVSKI ADDRESSES FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ON PLENUM

AU180904 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] At the TANJUG press center in Belgrade yesterday, Dimce Belovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke to foreign journalists accredited in Yugoslavia about the session of the LCY Central Committee held the day before yesterday. Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the conversation with almost 40 foreign journalists which lasted nearly 2 hours.

Pointing out that the 14 March session summed up the results of activities in LCY organs and organizations in public information problems which had been going on since November of last year and expressing satisfaction with the course and the conclusions of the session, Belovski stressed that the session was not the end of a "campaign" in which "heads will roll," as some people expected. It is part of the overall activities of the LCY and its Central Committee in this field, just as subsequent sessions of the LCY Central Committee will look into other fields of life and work of Yugoslav society.

During the conversation, Belovski and Lolic spoke in detail about the role and place of Communists in editorial offices, the responsibility of the publishing and program councils in the process of the further socialization of information media, the development of a democratic dialogue through the press and the responsibility of the LCY for the overall development of information in self-managing socialism.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION SUMMARIZED

LD171521 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade March 17 (TANJUG) -- The long-standing successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union continues this year with new contents and concrete activities of the two countries' economies.

The Yugoslav daily BORBA comments the above today, Thursday, recalling that a protocol for this year on the Yugoslav-Soviet trade to the value of some ten billion clearing dollars, 900 million dollars more than in 1982, has been signed.

The Soviet Union is an important economic partner of Yugoslavia, BORBA writes, as much for commodities it buys from Yugoslavia, as for raw materials it exports to Yugoslavia.

The imports of Soviet oil, gas, coking coal, various ores, metallurgy products, are particularly important for Yugoslavia. Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union include, besides major industrial products, consumer goods, too.

BORBA writes that the two countries' successful economic cooperation develops primarily owing to the understanding on the political plan based on the already well-known principles.

BORBA adds that all possibilities have not been used, particularly specializations in individual economic branches of the two countries, as well as their joint appearances on third markets.

The present level of simple trade reaches the upper limit and therefore a new impetus is necessary on the basis of joint market research and the addition to supplementary arrangements.

Long-standing table agreements and deep mutual confidence of partners are a guarantee that in future economic cooperation on equal footing between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will be further advanced and enriched.

Top government level, political contacts, such as the pending visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, will certainly further contribute to economic cooperation between the two countries, BORBA stresses. Talks which Tikhonov will have in Yugoslavia will certainly give a new impetus to the mutually beneficial cooperation.

AWARD HONORS ASSASSINATED TURKISH AMBASSADOR

LD180232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 17 (TANJUG) -- By order of the Presidency of the SFRY, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balker, who was assassinated in Yugoslavia as a victim of international terrorism, was posthumously awarded the "Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Ribbon".

The decision to award the decoration states that Ambassador Balker, in his short diplomatic mission to Yugoslavia, made an important contribution to the development and advancement of friendly relations and cooperation bettween turkey and Yugoslavia.

The presidency also paid tribute to the Yugoslav citizens who happened to be on the scene of the crime on March 9 this year and determinedly resisted the terrorists, showing great personal courage and a high patriotic conscience.

Student Zeljko Milivojevic was posthumously awarded the "Order of Service to the People With Gold Star" for his heroic act of attempting to halt the criminals who assassinated the Turkish ambassador.

For a similar heroic act in which he sustained serious wounds, retired Yugoslav Army Colonel Slobodan Brajovic was awarded the "Order of the Yugoslav Star With Ribbon".

For awareness, courage and dedication "The Order for Courage" was awarded to a member of the police who resisted the gunmen and contributed to their capture.

'SPONTANEOUS' PEACE MOVEMENT IN EAST NOTED

AU172040 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Mar 83 p 4

[Vilko Novak report] .

[Excerpts] Paris, 2 Mar -- The wave of pacifism which has washed Japan, the United States and some West European countries, emanates in essence from the awakening wrath of the people at the fact that those who are in fact most threatened, which is to say the people themselves, have practically no say on such vital matters as security and peace during the bloc haggling about more and more apocalyptic arms. It is also noticeable that questions about the very roots of the bloc division of the world are beginning to be asked within the peace movements, which were originally agitated primarily because of the growth of armaments. This is probably the reason that sharp polemics have flared up between the representatives of the official Soviet policy and the leaders of the Western pacifist movements.

Criticism, which for instance was vociferous at the convention which the Brussel's Peace Foundation convened in Brussels in July, was directed at both Washington and Moscow, and was disliked both by the Pentagon and the Kremlin.

Under the pressure of public opinion, Reagan was forced to adjust at least his style and tactics, and Andropov launched a broad diplomatic offensive in December. But Moscow is confronted in this respect with another new element: In the Warsaw Pact countries, especially in the GDR, the public is no longer satisfied with official peace slogans which thunder only against the danger of the American missiles, while the authorities immediately silence anybody who tries, outside the official demonstrations which are carefully prepared and even more carefully controlled, to cast doubt on the role of the SS-20 and other forms of armaments... In such a situation, when the West wondered about a possible greater "flexibility" of the new Kremlin leader, the Soviet Union made a move which surprised Western pacifist circles and made them indignant.

Yuriy Zhukov's 1,500 Letters

Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, a man whose articles in PRAVDA are remembered from Stalin's times, on 2 December 1982 signed a letter which was then received by about 1,500 of the most prominent representatives of the West European pacifist movements.

Polemics Which Broke Out at a Wrong Time

The opinions on what made Yuriy Zhukov "reprimand" the leaders of the West European peace movements differ. Claude Bourdet [president of the French Movement for Disarmament, Peace and Freedom] is convinced that what is behind it is not so much Andropov's hand as an attempt by "the bureaucrats of the Soviet peace movement, the World Peace Council, and old sclerotic Stalinists" (a statement to Paris LE MONDE). Some people are also wondering whether this apparently crude attempt at interference may in fact not be refined tactics with which the Soviet Union tried to clear the West European movements of well-known reproaches that they are working under Moscow's wing, with its financial aid, and for its long-term strategic aims.

Regardless of such and similar hypotheses, two things have to be pointed out. First, a "spontaneous" peace movement is appearing with increasing intensity even in the countries of "real socialism." It is particularly noticeable in the GDR where it is partly supported by the Protestant Church (pastors are among the leaders of the otherwise weak pacifist movement in France, too). Reports about some "spontaneous" peace manifestations (and arrests) have come precisely from the GDR. But also in the Soviet Union, especially in the dissident circles, but increasingly also at large, in keeping with the increasing toll of the Afghan hornets' nest, the belief is persistently smouldering that carnations never grow from gun barrels; the tragic quality of the arms race is of course felt by the Soviet people in their everyday life, simply at the cost of their personal standard of living... the "reprimand" to the Western pacifists was therefore perhaps also motivated by internal Soviet needs, just as the fever spreading from Gdansk 2 and 1/2 years ago demanded a "sanitary" intervention through Jaruzelski.

Second, the Soviet letter brought confusion and disquiet among West European pacifists precisely at a time when the peace movement has to face a strong counteroffensive. At the statesmen's level, the idea of "European defense," which is to say the formation of a kind of third military bloc, is being shaped in Western Europe.

Zhukov's letter and the polemics that flared up in this connection therefore unfortunately achieved exactly the opposite effect from what was intended: It pushes the leaders of the West European pacifists toward the orbit of the Western bloc.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION COUNCIL MEETS 16 MARCH

LD171124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- Great productivity, more rational use of internal reserves, capacities, and economies at all levels provide the only basis on which it is possible to build a successful social policy and effectively protect the standard of living. This was concluded today by the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation at a session at which it adopted a program of measures aimed at protecting the standard of living and cushioning the negative effect of the latest price increases on the social position of specific categories of workers.

This program, the implementation of which should involve trade union organizations at all levels, envisages an increase in minimum personal income and lowest pensions, material assistance for the unemployed, higher children's allowances, introduction of subsidies, compensatory payments, and other kinds of payment to the most threatened members of the population, and abandonment of self-contributions. The trade unions, Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, said when explaining this program of measures, demand that they be consulted in the future whenever decisions are taken on whether to increase prices of vital products. It also advocates steps, along with the proposal concerning price increases, designed to offer a binding program aimed at protecting the standard of living, especially of workers who live exclusively on their personal incomes and whose earnings per member of household are low.

The material basis for the realization of these proposals should be looked for and found primarily in the more rational spending of all of society's resources at all levels and in all environments, as well as in the cultivation of a greater degree of solidarity among the workers in basic work and composite organizations of associated labor, in self-managing interest communities and all sociopolitical communities, Stojcevski said. He said that these measures alone would not be sufficient to establish better relations in the distribution of total income and that the basic line of activity of the trade unions will continue to be aimed toward higher and better production, more exports and on that basis the creation of better personal and social living standards.

It is particularly important, Stojcevski stressed, that all the relations in the sphere of acquisition and distribution of income be settled in a self-managing manner and within the limits of what is materially possible and that is at the same time the most efficient way of halting investments and excessive allocations for general and joint consumption. This is based on our realization that the vast majority of workers do not see the improvement of their material and social position in terms of various forms and subsidy and assistance, but in terms of creating better conditions for work, Stojcevski said.

For this reason the trade unions cannot accept the latest proposals according to which the shortfall would be covered solely by raising taxes, because it considers that this should be achieved primarily by reducing total spending, he stressed. In this connection Stojcevski warned that the real interests of the workers and associated labor are not objectively expressed in the Community for Prices, but that the decisive influence in it is that of the republics and provinces, economic chambers and the Federal Executive Council and that decisions are arrived at by majority vote. This shows what the real status of the trade unions is and the extent to which they are able to influence the policy of prices, he said.

The need for more effective protection of the standard of living as well as for being selective in making these efforts was the theme on which all the speakers in today's discussion -- 23 of them -- were in full agreement.

It was noted that half of all the employed are below, or at the level of average personal income and that all these problems were more pronounced in underdeveloped regions, so that, for instance, in Kosovo about 24,000 workers have personal incomes below 7,000 dinars. It was suggested that consideration also be given to the reintroduction of loans for workers' holidays (at an interest rate of 10 percent) as well as the introduction of social assistance for individuals in every collective and a mutual assistance fund. All the proposed measures, it was stated, should be implemented in a way that does not reduce workers' interest in their work or strengthen any levelling-down tendencies. Consequently, they should be applied in a selective manner and be based on higher production and productivity and the basic goal -- fulfillment of the policy of economic stabilization -- should be borne in mind. As proposed by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, the program of these measures will be sent to the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, SAWPY and the LCY Central Committee.

The council also adopted the final account of income and spending for last year, according to which the council still had 50 million dinars it had received from trade union membership fees. This, as was stressed by Lazar Zaric, is due to an increase in nominal personal incomes and of savings at all levels in the trade unions. The council agreed that a part of this sum, 12.5 million dinars, should be spent to finance holidays for 2,150 workers. Who should go on holiday by means of these funds will be decided in conjunction with the republics and provinces. The council agreed that the trade union newspaper RAD should raise its price from 8 to 10 dinars.

17 MAR SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

LD171904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium is reported to have held a session in Belgrade today to discuss the activity of the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces in realizing the LCY's political action platform for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and fellowship in Kosovo. The session was chaired by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, and the introductory report was submitted by Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that in the past the Serbian League of Communists aimed its main activity toward further developing socialist self-management, economic stabilization and consolidation of brotherhood, unity and fellowship in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This activity, and in particular, the comprehensive support extended to the League of Communists and other socialist forces in Kosovo in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, significantly contributed to the stabilization of political conditions in the province.

The Serbian League of Communists energetically reacted to all manifestations of Serbian nationalism and nationalist revanchism. The Serbian League of Communists's action aimed at implementing the tasks defined in the platform was conducted on a broad social basis through the involvement of Communists in the work of the Socialist Youth, the Federation of Veterans' Associations and other social organizations. The central aspect of this was critical examination of the social and economic causes which led to the deep political crisis in Kosovo, the worst consequence of which was an aggressive spread of Albanian nationalism which aimed at destroying the main foundations of our society, brotherhood, unity, socialist fellowship and self-management. What was significant for the political success of this action was that an increasing number of people came to understand that the etatist-bureaucratic relations which had dominated Kosovo's social life over a long period of time had, in fact, provided the basis for the unhindered development of nationalism. This realization was vital for the further struggle of the League of Communists against various forms of economic and cultural isolationism and must be built into all fresh efforts aimed at intensifying self-managing integration and sharing on working class foundations.

Gradually freeing itself from ideological shortcomings, passive attitude, and liberalism which predominated before the counterrevolutionary events, the Kosovo League of Communists energetically forged ahead with sociopolitical differentiation in its own ranks. In many environments, basic organizations of the Kosovo League of Communists became more open and dealt with many questions posed by self-managing and socioeconomic practice. It was judged that significant results were achieved in Kosovo in stabilizing the political and security situation, but that this situation is not yet satisfactory. Proceeding from the long-term tasks resulting from the politcial platform, it was said at the session, it is indispensable that an even better organized and broader involvment of all socialist social forces in the province and in the republic be ensured. In this connection, the activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, especially Kosovo's youth organization, is particularly significant in the suppression of enemy activity in all environments. These activities should be deeper and more wide-ranging, and should be accompanied by a more intense and creative ideological and political struggle for the realization of attitudes defined in the political platform.

The particular aim of the action of the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today is to eliminate the causes of negative results and tendencies in the economic activity and development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. All the measures are being taken to consolidate and develop self-managing socioeconomic relations and to ensure fuller exploitation of existing capacities, better functioning of the economy, more rational use of social resources, greater responsibility and work discipline, improved organization of work, reduction and elimination of losses, speedier completion of economic and other projects under construction, more rational investing and so forth. Activities have been begun with a view to alleviating the problem of unemployment.

However, despite the measures adopted so far, the economic situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo continues to be very complex. It was stressed that the process of self-managing pooling between the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and that of other parts of the country is proceeding slowly. It is vitally important, it was stressed at the session, that the incentive-giving measures by the federation aimed at achieving a more rapid rate of development of Kosovo should be realized -- both through the federal fund and in other ways. Special measures are being taken in Serbia to encourage self-managing pooling of labor and resources with the aim of overcoming the province's current economic and development problems and to implement the agreed policy of speedier development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. More intensified cooperation has been initiated in the fields of education, culture, physical culture, information, publishing activity and cooperation between schools, local communities, and municipalities. It was assessed that all these initiatives should be further intensified. The activity of the League of Communists in republican and provincial assemblies and their executive and administrative organs has created the right conditions for certain problems of relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia to be considered in a responsible and constructive manner, and for settling them with a greater degree of mutual trust and awareness of joint responsibility for the development of socialist self-management and the rule by the working class and working people in accordance with the platform and conclusions of the 19th session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee.

During the discussion, particular attention was paid to problems of the development of intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Brutal and open pressure by Albanian nationalists and attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins and their property have diminished. However, as yet there is no feeling of a normal state of affairs in which all the conditions have been ensured for equal status and life on an equal basis for members of all the nations and nationalities. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which continues at an undesirable level, still imposes a great strain on intranational relations.

Certain results have been achieved in halting the exodus, which nevertheless continues -- though somewhat more slowly -- at an alarming rate. Individual examples of a return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo by Serbs and Montenegrins who emigrated from Kosovo are encouraging. Halting the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo calls for effective measures in all spheres of work and life by means of state and self-management regulations in political and social life, which will ensure the realization of the constitutional rights of all the people and their equality, safety, and mutual trust. This is of enormous importance not only for the development of healthy intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo but for relations in the republic and in the entire country.

Support was expressed at the session for the political and diplomatic activity which followed the appearance of Enver Hoxha's book, "The Titoites," and other propaganda pamphlets from Albania, which falsified historical facts in a crude manner and voiced open territorial claims against our country. Our public information media, it was said, should become involved in this activity in an even more organized way.

MONTENEGRO LC MEETS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD171905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Titograd, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Full mobility, in order to increase production, and consistent application of agreed stances on bringing the expenditure within realistic frameworks presently represent the main tasks of the Montenegro League of Communists, it was said at today's meeting of the Presidium of the League of Communists Central Committee. The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of the presidiums of the municipal committees of the League of Communists. The meeting, chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, dealt with economic trends at the beginning of 1983 and with the republic's political situation.

Velislav Vuksanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists Montenegro Central Committee, emphasized in his introductory report that the well-planned and organized ideopolitical action, which is waged by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, had contributed to the more rapid elimination of the causes of social and economic instability and to a more favorable and stable political situation in the republic. He observed, however, that at the beginning of 1983 there was stagnation in some environments and expectations that some of the biggest economic problems would be solved by somebody else (the state or political leadership), which should not be tolerated. He also pointed out that some environments assessed the political situation in a general, schematic, and one-sided manner. There was also the view that the existing situation may get worse by telling the truth. Such calculations, Vuksanovic emphasized, are expressed in environments where technobureaucratic forces have great influence, where idleness and sloppiness prevail, or where the workers are being manipulated.

Emphasizing that such behavior is unacceptable, Vuksanovic stressed that the League of Communists must ensure such an atmosphere in which the truth will always be told without fear of consequences.

Regarding the economic situation, the indicators show that some well-known problems have been even further intensifed at the beginning of 1983. Particular concern is caused by the stagnation and fall of industrial production, which in the first 2 months of 1983 was 9.4 percent lower compared to the same period last year. Because of the shortage of raw materials and reproduction materials and some other difficulties, several of the largest collectives in the republic had to stop or to reduce production, which causes enormous difficulties in business operations and directly affects the standard of living of the working people, which is already in decline.

Emphasizing that increased production, increased exports, and the reduction of expenditures within the agreed frameworks represent the three main tasks to which the League of Communists must pay full attention, Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Central Committee of the Montenegro League of Communists, said that the working people and citizens must be fully and publicly informed about the economic situation and the results of various actions -- that is, of the measures that have been taken to implement the policy of economic stabilization.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION IN MACEDONIA -- Skopje -- A CPSU study delegation which is visiting our country as part of the program of cooperation and the studying of current questions of our socioeconomic development between the LCY and the CPSU, arrived in Macedonia yesterday and was received by Fuad Jasari, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 83 p 7 AU]

SAWPY-SWAPO TALKS -- Belgrade -- At the SAWPY Federal Conference yesterday, talks were held between delegations of the SAWPY and the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, which were led by Nenad Vucin, secretary of the Federal Conference, and Peter Nanyemba, member of the Central Committee and secretary for defense, respectively. Views were exchanged on the current process of Namibia's decolonization. It was assessed that this process cannot develop successfully unless it takes place under UN auspices and on the basis of the well-known Resolution 435 of 1978. Peter Nanyemba delivered a written message from Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO, for the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The message deals with the upcoming Seventh Summit Meeting of the Nonaligned Countries, at which SWAPO will participate as a full member of the movement, and with certain questions of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Namibian liberation movement. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 83 p 7 AU]

JAT-AIR FRANCE COOPERATION -- An agreement on long-term business cooperation between the French national air company Air France and JAT was signed in Belgrade yesterday. The agreement envisages a promotion in the field of planning and a better utilization of capacities on the regular air routes between Yugoslavia and France. For this year, both companies plan a better adaptation of capacities to real needs. Compared with previous years, JAT has reduced its capacities by 30 percent, while Air France will introduce on its routes to Yugoslavia smaller planes of the Boeing 737 type instead of the large "Airbus." The same agreement provides for cooperation in the field of tourist traffic. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 83 p 4 AU]

SYRIAN DRUG SMUGGLER -- Dimitrovgrad, 2 Mar -- Customs officials at the Gradina border crossing, near Dimitrovgrad, have discovered and confiscated 1/2 kg of the dangerous drug, heroin, which Syrian Mohamed Kurdi tried to bring across the border in his shoes. The district public prosecutor in Pirot has already indicted Kurdi, whose defense is very interesting and also unbelievable. He claims that his shoes were stolen in front of a mosque in Istanbul, where he attended a religious service, and that he later took another pair in which the drug was found. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 83 p 8 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLERS' SENTENCES -- Belgrade, 24 Feb -- Enver Senturk, 34, a merchant from Istanbul, was sentenced to an 8-year prison term for the premeditated murder of inspectors of the Belgrade Secretariat for Internal Affairs and for distributing heroin. His accomplice, Mensur Albarak, who was charged only with drug-trafficking, was sentenced to a 4-year prison term. In June of last year, Senturk and Albarak smuggled 1.5 kg of heroin from Turkey into Yugoslavia. They tried to sell it to a foreign citizen in Belgrade. Mensur was arrested in a hotel room in Belgrade, while Senturk tried to escape in a car in which heroin was also found. When militiamen tried to stop him, Senturk drove into the militiamen's car and seriously injured two militia inspectors. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 25 Feb 83 p 8 AU]